

ger In

Toronto University Library.

PRESENTED BY

The University of Cambridge

through the Committee formed in

the Old Country

to aid in replacing the loss caused by the Disastrous Fire of February the 14th, 1890.





A BOOK OF GERMAN DACTYLIC POETRY.

Berameter gu machen, Die weber hinten noch frachen, Das find nicht Jebermanns Cachen.

A. B. Schlegel.

"Germany's great poets have clothed sublime thoughts in hexameter verse."

> A. BASKERVILLE, The Poetry of Germany, p. xi.

W135560

Pitt Press Series.

A BOOK

OF

GERMAN DACTYLIC POETRY

ARRANGED AND ANNOTATED BY

WILHELM WAGNER, PH.D.

PROFESSOR AT THE JOHANNEUM, HAMBURG.

EDITED FOR THE SYNDICS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Cambridge:

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

London: CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW. Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.

1878

[All Rights reserved.]



Cambridge :

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

51110 a to

PREFACE.

THE present collection of German Dactylic Poetry is intended to introduce into English schools a number of the more difficult, and, for this reason, hitherto less studied compositions of German poetical literature, beginning with Voss and coming down to the most eminent of our living poets, E. Geibel. It is hoped that this collection—small as it is, but containing nothing but gems-will be appreciated by those whose aims are not confined to merely imparting a certain knowledge of the German language, but who endeavour to instil mental culture of the highest order through the medium of German literature—which may in this respect well measure itself with the intellectual and poetical wealth of ancient Greece. To mention but one poem contained in the present volume, it may be said that those who have once mastered the whole purport of Schiller's 'Spaziergang,' will henceforth keep and cherish it as

D.

a treasure and a joy for ever. The Notes have been prepared with great care, and the Editor has been anxious to avail himself of the labours of preceding commentators, wherever such existed. In the greater part of the work, he was, however, obliged to rely on his own resources. He begs to acknowledge his numerous obligations to Mr R. L. Bensly for the very great care with which that learned gentleman read the commentary before it went to press, and for the valuable suggestions he was kind enough to make.

Hamburg, November, 1877.

CONTENTS.

							 101
I.	Der Herameter .		•	Schlegel			7
2.	Der epische Hexameter			SCHILLER	۰.	· .	8
3.	Das Distichen .			SCHILLER			ib.
4.	Der fiebzigste Geburtet	ag		Voss .			ib.
5.	Der Spaziergang .			SCHILLER			13
6.	Archimedes und ber Co	hüler		SCHILLER			25
7.	Pompeji und Herkulann	ım		SCHILLER			i'n.
8.	Odyffeus			SCHILLER			27
9.	Celumbus			SCHILLER			28
0.	Deutsche Trene .			SCHILLER			ib.
ī.	Deutscher Genius.			SCHILLER			29
2.	Erfte Epistel .			GOETHE			ib.
3.	3meite Cpistel .			GOETHE			33
1	Alexis und Dora .			GOETHE			35

I--2

								PF	AGE
I 5.	Nom .	•				SCHLEGEL			40
16.	Die Eichbi	äume				HOELDERLI	N		51
17.	An ben Ac	ther				Hoelderli	N		ib.
18.	Die Fische	r auf	Capri			PLATEN.			53
19.	Amalfi	•				PLATEN			55
20.	Das Fisch	ermät	chen in	ı Bı	irano	PLATEN.			58
21.	Im Theate	er zu !	<u> Taorm</u>	ina		PLATEN.		1	60
22.	Die schöne	Bud	ђе			Moerike			61
23.	Chelidono		•			GEIBEL.			62
24.	Grab des	Them	istoflee			GEIBEL.			63
25.	Gnomen					GEIBEL.			ib.
26.	Chakespea	re				GEIBEL.			64
27.	Gott und	Mens	ďj.			GEIBEL.			ib.
28.	Der Glau	ве		•		GEIBEL.			ib.
	Notes								65
	Notes o	N TE	ie Au	THO	ors.				144

RULES OF GERMAN PROSODY.

I.

1. All accented syllables are long.

- 2. All radical syllables are long, whether accented or not.
- 3. All suffixes and inseparable prefixes are short.
- Obs. 1. Monosyllabic auxiliary verbs (hat, ift, muß, will, fann) may sometimes be treated as short. It is not, however, correct to extend this licence to other monosyllabic verbs, such as gift, lacht, weint etc.
- Obs. 2. In compound nouns the second substantive is sometimes, though incorrectly, treated as short by earlier poets, notably by Goethe and Schiller, e. g. Kinigeburg is $\angle \angle$ (amphimacer) in modern German prosody, though the writers referred to use it also as $\angle \sim$ (dactyl).

For further particulars see our introduction to Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea, Pitt Press Edition, pp. xvii. sq.

II.

- I. A dactylic hexameter consists of five dactyls ($4 \sim 1$), and one trochee ($4 \sim 1$), or spondee ($4 \sim 1$).
- 2. A dactyl ($4 \sim \sim$) may be replaced by a spondee (4 -) in the first four feet.
- Obs. It is not unfrequently replaced by a trochee (4-), especially when the employment of trisyllabic compounds cannot

be avoided. Goethe and Schiller permit themselves considerable licence in this respect.

3. There is generally a pause (caesura) after the first arsis (i. e. accented long syllable) of the third foot,

Obs. By shifting the caesura, the rhythm of a line may be considerably changed. Hence a careful poet should pay special attention to the treatment of the caesura.

4. A pentameter consists of two parts, each containing two dactyls and an additional long syllable. In the second part the last syllable may be either long or short.

5. In the first half of a pentameter the dactyls may be replaced

by spondees, but this is inadmissible in the second half.

6. A hexameter and a pentameter joined together are called a distich. A poem consisting of alternate hexameters and pentameters is called an elegiac poem.

The following is a scheme of the metres in which the poems contained in the present volume are written:

1. Der Bexameter.

Gleichwie sich dem, der die See durchschifft, auf offener Meerhöh' Nings Horizont ausdehnt, und der Ausdlick nirgend umschränkt ist, Daß der umwölbende Himmel die Schaar zahlloser Gestirne, Bei hell athmender Lust, abspiegelt in bläulicher Tiese:
So auch trägt das Gemüth der Herameter; ruhig umsassend 5 Nimmt er des Epos Olymp, das gewaltige Bild, in den Schooß auf Kreißender Fluth, urväterlich so den Geschlechtern der Rhythmen, Wie vom Oseanos quellend, dem weit hinströmenden Herrscher, Alle Gewässer auf Erden entrieselen oder entbrausen.
Wie oft Seesahrt kaum vorrückt, mühvolleres Rudern
Fortarbeitet das Schiff, dann plöblich der Wog' Abgründe
Sturm auswühlt und den Kiel in den Wallungen schauselnd dahinreißt:

So kann ernst balb ruhn, balb flüchtiger wieder enteilen, Balb, o wie kuhn in dem Schwung! der Hexameter, immer sich felbst gleich,

Ob er zum Kampf bes heroischen Lieds unermüblich sich gürtet, 15 Ober, der Weisheit voll, Lehrsprüche den Hörenden einprägt, Ober geselliger Hirten Idyllien lieblich umflüstert.

Heil dir, Pfleger Homers! ehrwürdiger Mund der Orakel! Dein will ferner gedenken ich noch und andern Gesanges. A. B. Schlegel.

2. Der epische Bexameter.

Schwindelnd trägt er dich fort auf raftlos strömenden Wogen; Hinter dir siehst du, du siehst vor dir nur Himmel und Meer.

3. Das Distichon.

Im Hernameter freigt bes Springquells fluffige Saule; Im Pentameter brauf fällt sie melobisch herab.

4. Der siebzigste Geburtstag.

Auf die Postille gebückt, zur Seite des wärmenden Dsens,
Saß der redliche Tamm in dem Lehnstuhl, welcher mit Schniswerk
Und braunnarbigem Jucht voll schwellender Haare geziert war:
Tamm, seit vierzig Jahren in Stolp, dem gesegneten Freidors,
Derganist, Schulmeister zugleich, und ehrsamer Küster;
Der fast allen im Dorf, dis auf wenige Greise der Borzeit,
Ginst Tauswasser gereicht, und Sitte gelehrt und Ersenntnis,
Dann zur Trauung gespielt, und hinweg schon manchen gesungen.
Oft nun saltend die Händ', und oft mit lauterem Murmeln
10 Lader die tröstenden Sprück' und Ermahnungen. Aber allmählich
Starrte sein Blick, und er sant in erquickenden Mittagsschlummer.
Festlich prangte der Greis in gestreister kalmankener Jacke;
Und bei entglittener Brill' und silberfarbenem Haupthaar
Lag auf dem Buche die Mütze von violettenem Sammet,
15 Mit Kuchspelze verbrämt und geschmückt mit goldener Troddel.

Denn er feierte heute ben siebzigsten frohen Geburtstag, Froh bes erlebeten Seils. Sein einziger Sohn Zacharias,

Welcher als Kind auf bem Schemel geprebiget, und, von bem Pfarrer

Ausersehn für die Kirche, mit Noth vollendet die Laufbahn Durch die lateinische Schul' und die theuere Afademie burch : 20 Der war jest einhellig ermähleter Pfarrer in Merlig, Und seit furzem vermählt mit der wirthlichen Tochter des Vorfahrs. Fernher hatte ber Cohn zur Verherrlichung feines Geburtstags Eblen Tobad mit ber Fracht und ftarfende Weine gesendet, Auch in dem Briefe gelobt, er felbst und die freundliche Gattin, Semmeten nicht Sohlweg' und verschneiete Grunde die Durchfahrt, Sicherlich famen fie beibe, bas Fest mit bem Bater zu feiern Und zu empfahn ben Segen von ihm und ber würdigen Mutter. Eine versiegelte Flasche mit Rheinwein hatte ber Vater Froh sich gespendet zum Mahl und mit Mütterchen auf die Be-

fundheit 30 Ihres Sohns Zacharias geklingt und ber freundlichen Gattin, Die sie so gern noch fähen und Töchterchen nannten und bald auch

Mütterchen, ach! an der Wiege der Enfelin oder des Enfels. Viel noch sprachen sie fort von Tagen bes Grams und ber Tröftung. 35

Und wie sich alles nunmehr auflöf' in behagliches Alter:

"Gutes gewollt, mit Bertraun und Beharrlichkeit, führet zum Ausgang:

Solches erfuhren wir selbst, bu Trauteste, solches ber Sohn auch. Sab' ich boch immer gesagt, wenn bu weinetest: Frau, nur geduldig!

Bet' und vertrau'! Je größer bie Noth, je naber bie Rettung. Schwer ift aller Beginn; wer getroft fortgehet, ber fommt an." 40

Feuriger rief es ber Greis, und las die erbauliche Prediat Nach, wie ben Sperling ernahr' und bie Lilie fleibe ber Bater, Doch ber balfamische Trank, der altende, löste bem Alten Sanft ben behaglichen Sinn und buftete füße Betäubung.

- 45 Mütterchen hatte mit Sorg' ihr freundliches Stübchen gezieret, Wo von der Schule Geschäft sie ruheten und mit Bewirthung Nechtliche Gäst' aufnahmen, den Prediger und den Verwalter; Hatte gesegt und geuhlt und mit seinerem Sande gestreuet, Veine Gardinen gehängt um Fenster und luftigen Alfov,
- 50 Mit rothblumigem Teppich gebeckt ben eichenen Klapptisch, Und bas bestäubte Gewächs am sonnigen Fenster gereinigt, Knospende Ros' und Levkoj' und spanischen Pfesser und Golblack, Sammt bem grünenden Korb Mailitien hinter bem Ofen. Ningsum blinkten gescheurt die zinnernen Teller und Schüsseln
- 55 Auf bem Gesims; auch hingen ein Paar stettinische Krüge, Blaugeblümt, an ben Pflöcken, die Feuerkieke von Messing, Desem und Mangelholz und die zierliche Elle von Nußbaum. Aber das grüne Klavier, vom Greise gestimmt und besaitet, Stand mit bebilbertem Deckel und schimmerte; unten befestigt
- 60 Hing ein Pebal; es lag auf bem Pult ein offnes Choralbuch. Auch ben eichenen Schrank mit geflügelten Köpfen und Schnörkeln, Schranbenförmigen Füßen und Schlüsselschilden von Messing (Ihre selige Mutter, die Küsterin, kauft' ihn zum Brautschas) Hatte sie abgestäubt und mit glänzendem Wachse gebohnet.
- 65 Oben stand auf Stufen ein Hund und ein zungelnber Löwe, Beibe von Gyps, Trinkgläser mit eingeschliffenen Bilbern, Zween Theetopfe von Zinn und irdene Tassen und Aepfel.

Alls sie den Greis wahrnahm, wie er ruht' in athmendem Schlummer,

Stand bas Mütterchen auf vom binsenbeflochtenen Spinnftuhl, 70 Langsam, trippelte bann auf knirrendem Sande zur Wanduhr

75

Leif' und knüpfte die Schnur des Schlaggewichts an den Nagel, Daß ihm den Schlaf nicht störe das klingende Glas und der Kukuk. Ieho sah sie hinaus, wie die stöbernden Flocken am Fenster Rieselten, und wie der Oft dort wirbelte, dort in den Eschen Nauscht' und der hüpfenden Krähn Fußtritte verweht' an der Scheuer.

Lange mit ernstem Gesicht, ihr Haupt und die Hande bewegend, Stand sie vertieft in Gedanken und flufterte balb, was sie dachte:

"Lieber Gott, wie es fturmt und der Schnee in den Grunden fich anhäuft!

Alemer, wer jest auf Neisen hindurch muß, ferne der Einkehr! Auch wer, Weib zu erwärmen und Kind, auswandert nach Reisholz, 80 Hungrig oft und zerlumpt! Kein Mensch wohl jagte bei solchem Wetter den Hund aus der Thür, wer seines Viehs sich erbarmet! Dennoch kommt mein Söhnchen, das Fest mit dem Vater zu seiern! Was er wollte, das wollt' er, von Kind auf. Gar zu besonders Wühlt mir das Herz. Und seht, wie die Kah' auf dem Tritte des Tisches

bes Tisches Schnurrt und das Pfötchen sich leckt, auch Bart und Nacken sich

puget!

Das bedeutet ja Fremde nach aller Bernünftigen Urtheil."

Sprach's, und trat an den Spiegel, die festliche Haube zu ordnen, Welche der Bater verschob, mit dem Kuß ausgleichend den Zwiespalt;

Denn er leerte bas Glas auf die Enkelin, sie auf den Enkel. 90 Nicht ganz schäme sich meiner die Frau im modischen Kopfzeug! Dachte sie leif' im Herzen und lächelte selber der Thorheit.

Neben dem schlummernden Greif', an der andern Ede des Tisches,

Deckte sie jetzt ein Tuch von feingemodeltem Drillich,

95 Stellete bann die Taffen mit zitternden Händen in Ordnung; Auch die blechene Dos', und darin großtlumpigen Zucker, Trug sie hervor aus dem Schrank und scheuchte die sumsenden Kliegen,

Die ihr Mann mit der Klappe verschont zur Wintergesellschaft; Auch dem Gesims' enthob sie ein Paar Thonpseisen mit Posen, 100 Grün und roth, und legte Toback auf den zinnernen Teller.

Als sie brinnen nunmehr ben Empfang ber Kinder bereitet, Gieng sie hinaus vorsichtig, damit nicht knarrte ber Drücker. Aus der Gesindestube barauf, vom rummelnden Spulrad, Nief sie, die Thur halb öffnend, Marie, die geschäftige Hausmagd, 105 Welche gehaspeltes Garn von der Wind' abspulte zum Weben,

Haftigen Schwungs, von bem Weber gemahnt und eigenem Chrgeiz.

Heiser ertonte ber Ruf; und gehemmt war plöglich ber Umschwung:

"Flink, lebendige Kohlen, Marie, aus dem Ofen gescharret, Dicht an die Platte der Wand, die den Lehnstuhl wärmet im Rücken;

Daß ich frisch (benn er schmeckt viel frästiger) brenne ben Kaffee. Heize mit Kien bann wieder und Torf und büchenem Stammholz, Ohne Geräusch, daß nicht ans dem Schlaf auswache der Vater. Sinkt das Feuer in Gluth, dann schiede den knorrigen Klotz nach, Der in der Nacht fortglimmt, dem leidigen Froste zur Abwehr.

115 Siebzigjährige sind nicht Fröstlinge, wenn fie im Sommer Gern an der Sonn' ausruhn und am wärmenden Ofen im Winter.

Auch für bie Kinderchen wohl braucht's gründliche Wärme zum Aufthaun."

130

Rafch der Ermahnenden folgte Marie und sprach im Herausgehn:

"Barsch burchfältet der Ost; wer im Sturm lustreiset, ist unklug; Nur ein wähliges Paar, wie das unfrige, dammelt hindurch wohl. 120 Wärmenden Trank auch bracht' ich den Kälberchen heut und den Milchküh'n,

Auch viel wärmende Streu in bas Fach. Schönmäbchen und Bluming

Brummten am Trog und lecten die Hand und ließen sich fraueln."

Sprach's, und sobald sie bem Ofen die funkelnden Kohlen ents

Legte sie Feurung hinein und wedte die Gluth mit dem Blasbalg, 125 Hustend, und schimpfte den Rauch, und wischte die thränenden Augen.

Emsig ftand an bem Heerbe bas Mütterchen, brannte ben Kaffee

Neber der Gluth in der Pfann' und rührte mit hölzernem Löffel: Knatternd schwitzten die Bohnen und bräunten sich, während ein würzig

Duftender Qualm aufdampfte, bie Kuch' und bie Diele burch: rauchernd.

Sie nun langte bie Mühle herab vom Gesimse bes Schornsteins, Schüttete Bohnen barauf, und sest mit den Knicen sie zwängend, Hielt sie ben Rumpf in der Linken und brehete munter ben Knopf um;

Oft auch hüpfende Bohnen vom Schooß haushälterisch sammelnb, Goß sie auf graues Papier den grobgemahlenen Kaffec. 135 Plöglich hemmte sie nun die rasselnde Mühl' in dem Umlauf; Und zu Marie, die den Ofen verspündete, sprach sie gebietend:

"Cile, Marie, und sperre ben wachsamen Hund in bas Bachaus:

Daß, wenn der Schlitten sich naht, bas Gebell nicht fibre ben Vater.

140 Denkt auch Thoms an die Karpfen für unsern Sohn und ben Pastor,

Der uns zu Abend beehrt, ihr Lieblingseffen von Alters? Hol' er vor bunkeler Nacht, sonst geht ihm ber kisliche Fischer Schwerlich zum Hälter hinab. Aus Vorsicht bring' ihm ben Beutel! Wenn er auch trockenes Holz für die Bratgans, die wir gestopfet, 145 Splitterte! Bring' ihm das Beil und bedeut' ihn! Dann im

Vorbeigehn

Steig' auf ben Taubenschlag und sieh, ob ber Schlitten nicht ankommt!"

Kaum gesagt, so enteilte Marie, die geschäftige Hausmagb, Nehmend von rußichter Mauer bas Beil und ben maschigen Beutel:

Lockte ben treuen Monarch mit Geburtstagsbrocken zum Bachaus, 150 Fern an ben Garten hinab, und schloß mit der Krampe den Kerker. Unfangs fratte ber Dogg' und winselte; aber sobald er Bärme roch vom frischen Gebäck des sestlichen Brodes, Sprang er behend auf den Ofen und streckt' ausruhende Glieder. Jene lief in die Scheune, wo Thoms mit gewaltiger Arbeit

Jene lief in die Scheune, wo Thoms mit gewaltiger Arbeit 155 Häckerling schnitt, benn ihn fror, und sie sagt' in der Eile den Auftrag:

"Splittere Holz für die Gans und hol' in bem Beutel bie Karpfen,

Thoms, vor bunkeler Nacht; sonst geht bir ber kisliche Fischer Schwerlich zum Hälter hinab, trot unserem Sohn und bem Pastor!"

Thoms antwortete brauf und stellte bie Sackerlinglab' hin: "Splitter, Marie, und Karpfen verschaff' ich bir, früher benn Noth ift.

160

Wenn an bem heutigen Tage sich fiblich zeiget ber Fischer, Treib' ich ben Kigel ihm aus; und bald ift ber Halter geöffnet!"

Also ber ruftige Knecht; ba rannte sie burch bas Geftöber, Stieg auf ben Taubenschlag, und pustete, rieb sich bie Bande, Stedte fie unter bie Schurz' und schlug sich über bie Schultern. 165 Alls fie mit schärferem Blid in bes Schnees umnebelnden Wirbeln Spähete; siehe ba fam's mit verbedtem Bestühl wie ein Schlitten, Welcher vom Berg in bas Dorf herklingelte. Schnell von ber Leiter

Stieg fie berab und brachte ber emfigen Mutter bie Botschaft, Welche ber Milch abschöpfte ben Rahm zu festlichem Kaffee. 170

"Mutter, es fommt wie ein Schlitten; ich weiß nicht ficher, both glaub' ich!"

Also Marie: da verlor die erschrockene Mutter den Löffel; Unter ihr bebten die Knie'; und fie lief mit flopfendem Bergen, Athemlos: ihr entflog im haftigen Lauf ber Bantoffel. Jene lief zu ber Pfort' und öffnete. Näher und näher Ram bas Gefling' und bas Klatschen ber Beitsch' und ber Pferbe Getrampel.

175

Run, nun lenkten herein bie muthigen Roff' in ben Hofraum, Blankgeschirrt: und ber Schlitten mit halb schon offnem Berdeckstuhl

Sielt an der Thur', und es schnoben, beschneit und bampfent, die Renner.

Mütterchen rief " Willfommen!" baber: " Willfommen, ihr Rindlein ! 180 Lebt ihr auch noch?" und reichte bie Hand' in ben schönen Berbeckstuhl;

"Lebt in bem grimmigen Dft mein Tochterchen?" Dann, für fich felber

Nur zu forgen, ermahnt : "Laßt, Kinderchen!" fprach fie, "dem Sturmwind

Wehret das Haus! Ich bin ja vom eisernen Kerne der Vorwelt!
185 Stets war unser Geschlecht steinhart und Verächter des Wetters;
Aber die jüngere Welt ist zart und scheuet die Zuglust."

Sprach's, und ben Sohn, ber bem Schlitten entsprang, ums armte sie eilig,

Hulte bas Töchterchen bann aus barenzottigem Fußsack, Und liebkosete viel, mit Auß und bedauerndem Streicheln, 190 Zog bann beib', in der Linken den Sohn, in der Rechten die Tochter.

Rasch in bas Haus, bem Gesinde bes Fahrzeugs Corge vertrauend.

"Aber wo bleibt mein Vater? Er ist boch gesund am Geburtstag?"

Fragte ber Cohn. Schnell tuschte mit winkendem Haupte bie Mutter:

"Still! bas Väterchen hält noch Mittagsschlummer im Lehnstuhl!

195 Laß mit kindlichem Kuß bein junges Gemahl ihn erwecken; Dann wird mahr, daß Gott im Schlafe die Seinigen segnet!"

Sprach's, und führte sie leif' in der Schule gefäubertes Bimmer,

205

Boll von Tisch und Gestühl, Schreibzeug und bezisserten Taseln, Wo sie an Pstöck' aushängte die nordische Bintervermummung, Mäntel, mit Flocken geweißt, und der Tochter bewunderten Leibpelz,

Auch ben Flor, ber bie Wangen geschirmt, und bas seibene Halstuch.

Und sie umschloß die Enthüllten mit strömender Thräne der Inbrunft:

"Tochter und Sohn, willfommen! an's Herz, willfommen noch einmal!

Ihr, und Altenden Freud', in Freud' auch altet und greiset, Stets einmüthiges Sinns, und umwohnt von gedeihenden Kindern!

Run mag brechen bas Auge, da dich wir gesehen im Amtsrock, Sohn, und dich ihm vermählt, du frisch aufblühendes Herzblatt! Armes Kind, wie das ganze Gesicht roth glühet vom Ostwind! D du Seelengesicht! Denn ich dutze dich, weil du es soderst! Aber die Stub' ist warm, und gleich soll der Kaffee bereit sein!" 210

Ihr um den Nacken die Arme geschmiegt, liebloste die Tochter:
"Mutter, ich dutze dich auch, wie die leibliche, die mich geboren;
Also geschah's in der Bibel, da Herz und Junge vereint war:
Denn du gebarst und erzogst mir den wackeren Sohn Zacharias,
Der an Buchs und Gemüth, wie er sagt, nachartet dem Vater.
Mütterchen, habe mich lieb, ich will auch artiges Kind sein.
Fröhliches Herz und rothes Gesicht, das hab' ich beständig,
Auch wenn der Ost nicht weht. Mein Väterchen sagte mir
oftmals,

Mopfend die Wang', ich würde noch frank vor lauter Gefundheit."

Jeto fagte ber Cohn, sein Weib barftellend ber Mutter: 220

D.

"Mütterchen, nehmt sie auf Glauben. So gart und geschlank, wie sie bastelt,

Romm benn und bring' als Gabe ben gärtlichsten Kuß zum Gesburtstag!"

225 Schalfhaft lächelte brob und sprach bie treffliche Gattin: "Nicht zur Geburtstagsgabe! Was Bessers bring' ich im Koffer Unserem Bater zur Luft und bem Mütterchen, ohne bein Wissen!"

Sprach's, und faßte dem Manne die Hand; die führende Mutter Deffnete leise die Thur', und ließ die Kinder hineingehn.
230 Aber die junge Frau, voll Lieb' im lächelnden Antlit,
Hüpfte voraus und füßte den Greis. Mit verwunderten Augen
Sah er empor und hing in der trautesten Kinder Umarmung.
3. D. Boß (1781).

5. Der Spuziergung.

Sei mir gegrüßt, mein Berg mit dem röthlich strahlenden Gipfel!
Sei mir, Sonne, gegrüßt, die ihn so lieblich bescheint!
Dich auch grüß' ich, belebte Flux, euch, säuselnde Linden,
Und den fröhlichen Chor, der auf den Alesten sich wiegt!
Nuhige Bläue, dich auch, die unermeßlich sich ausgießt
Um das braune Gebirg, über den grünenden Wald,
Auch um mich, der, endlich entssohn des Zimmers Gefängniß
Und dem engen Gespräch, freudig sich rettet zu dir.
Deiner Lüste balsamischer Strom durchrinnt mich erquickend,
Und den durstigen Blick labt das energische Licht.
Krästig auf blühender Au erglänzen die wechselnden Farben,
Alber der reizende Streit löset in Anmuth sich auf.

Frei empfängt mich bie Wiese mit weithin verbreitetem Teppich; Durch ihr freundliches Grün schlingt sich ber ländliche Pfab. Um mich fummt die geschäftige Biene, mit zweifelndem Flügel 15 Wiegt der Schmetterling sich über dem röthlichen Klee. Glübend trifft mich ber Sonne Pfeil, still liegen die Weste, Nur der Lerche Gesana wirbelt in beiterer Luft. Doch jest brauft's aus bem naben Gebufch ; tief neigen ber Erlen Kronen sich, und im Wind woat bas verfilberte Gras. Mich umfängt ambrosische Nacht; in duftende Kühlung Nimmt ein prächtiges Dach schattender Buchen mich ein. In des Waldes Geheimniß entflieht mir auf einmal die Landschaft, Und ein schlängelnder Pfad leitet mich fteigend empor. Rur verstohlen durchdringt der Zweige laubiges Gitter 25 Sparfames Licht, und es blickt lachend bas Blane herein. Aber plötlich zerreifit ber Klor. Der geöffnete Wald giebt Neberraschend bes Tags blenbendem Glang mich gurud. Unabsehbar ergießt sich vor meinen Bliden die Ferne, Und ein blaues Gebirg endigt im Dufte die Welt. 30 Tief an des Berges Fuß, ber gablings unter mir abstürzt, Wallet bes grünlichen Stroms fließender Spiegel vorbei. Endlos unter mir feh' ich ben Aether, über mir endlos, Blide mit Schwindeln hinauf, blide mit Schaudern hinab. Aber zwischen ber ewigen Soh' und ber ewigen Tiefe 35 Trägt ein geländerter Steig sicher ben Wandrer babin. Lachend fliehen an mir die reichen Ufer vorüber, Und den fröhlichen Fleiß rühmet das prangende Thal. Jene Linien, fieh! bie bes Landmanns Gigenthum scheiben, In den Teppich der Flur hat sie Demeter gewirkt. 40 Freundliche Schrift bes Gesetzes, des menschenerhaltenden Gottes.

Seit aus der ehernen Welt fliehend die Liebe verschwand!

2-2

Aber in freieren Schlangen burchfreuzt die geregelten Felder, Jest verschlungen vom Wald, jest an den Bergen hinauf 45 Klimmend, ein schimmernder Streif, die länderverknüpsende Straße.

Auf bem ebenen Strom gleiten bie Flöße bahin. Bielfach ertönt ber Heerben Geläut im belebten Gefilde, Und ben Wiederhall weckt einsam bes hirten Gesang. Muntre Dörser befränzen ben Strom, in Gebüschen verschwinden

Muntre Dorfer betranzen den Strom, in Gebungen bergentiver Dundre, vom Rücken des Bergs stürzen sie gah dort herab. Nachbarlich wohnet der Mensch noch mit dem Acker zusammen, Seine Felder umruhn friedlich sein ländliches Dach;

Traulich rankt sich die Reb' empor an dem niedrigen Fenster, Einen umarmenden Zweig schlingt um die Hütte der Baum.

55 Glückliches Volk ber Gefilde! noch nicht zur Freiheit erwachet, Theilst du mit beiner Flux fröhlich das enge Gesetz.

Deine Wünsche beschränkt ber Ernten ruhiger Kreislauf, Die bein Tagewerk, gleich, windet bein Leben sich ab! Aber wer raubt mir auf einmal ben lieblichen Anblid? Ein frember

60 Geist verbreitet sich schnell über die fremdere Flux.

Sprobe sondert sich ab, was kaum noch liebend sich mischte, Und bas Gleiche nur ist's, was an bas Gleiche sich reiht.

Stände seh' ich gebildet, ber Pappeln stolze Geschlechter Biehn in geordnetem Bomp vornehm und prächtig baher.

65 Regel wird alles, und alles wird Wahl und alles Bedeutung; Dieses Dienergesolg' melbet ben Herrscher mir an.

Brangend verfündigen ihn von fern bie beleuchteten Suppeln, Aus dem felfigen Kern hebt fich die thurmende Stadt.

In die Wildniß hinaus find des Waldes Faunen verstoßen, alber die Andacht leiht höheres Leben bem Stein.

Räher gerückt ist ber Mensch an ben Menschen. Enger wird um ihn, Reger erwacht, es umwälzt rascher sich in ihm bie Welt.

100

Sieh, ba entbrennen in feurigem Rampf die eifernden Rrafte, Großes wirfet ihr Streit, Größeres wirfet ihr Bund. Taufend Sande belebt ein Beift, hoch schläget in taufend 75 Bruften, von einem Gefühl glübend, ein einziges Berg, Schlägt für bas Vaterland und glüht für ber Ahnen Gefete; Sier auf bem theuren Grund ruht ihr verehrtes Gebein. Nieder fteigen vom Simmel die feligen Götter und nehmen In bem geweihten Bezirk festliche Wohnungen ein ; 80 Herrliche Gaben bescheerend erscheinen sie: Ceres vor allen Bringet des Pfluges Geschent, Bermes ben Anter berbei, Bacchus die Traube, Minerva des Delbaums grünende Reiser. Auch bas friegrische Roß führet Poseibon beran, Mutter Cybele spannt an des Wagens Deichsel die Lowen, 85 In bas gaftliche Thor zieht fie als Bürgerin ein. Beilige Steine! Aus euch ergoffen fich Pflanzer ber Menschheit, Fernen Infeln bes Meers fandtet ihr Sitten und Runft. Weise sprachen bas Recht an diesen geselligen Thoren, Belben frürzten zum Kampf für bie Penaten beraus. Auf ben Mauern erschienen, den Säugling im Arme, die Mütter, Blickten bem Heerzug nach, bis ihn bie Ferne verschlang. Betend fturgten fie bann por ber Götter Altaren fich nieber, Flehten um Ruhm und Sieg, flehten um Rückfehr für euch. Ehre ward euch und Sieg, boch ber Ruhm nur fehrte zurude; Gurer Thaten Berbienft melbet ber ruhrenbe Stein: "Banderer, fommft bu nach Sparta, verfündige borten, bu habest Und hier liegen gesehn, wie bas Geset es befahl."

Ruhet fanft, ihr Geliebten! Bon eurem Blute begossen Grünet der Delbaum, es keimt lustig die köstliche Saat. Munter entbrennt, des Eigenthums froh, das freie Gewerbe, Aus dem Schilse des Stroms winket der bläuliche Gott. Zischend sliegt in den Baum die Art, es erseuszt die Dryade, Hoch von des Berges Haupt stürzt sich die donnernde Last. 105 Aus dem Felsbruch wiegt sich der Stein, vom Hebel bestügelt;

In der Geberuch wiegt sich der Stein, vom Hebet bestügelt; In der Gebirge Schlucht taucht sich der Bergmann hinab. Muscibers Amboß tönt von dem Takt geschwungener Hämmer, Unter der nervigen Faust sprißen die Funken des Stahls.

Glanzend umwindet ber golbene Lein die tangende Spindel, Durch die Saiten bes Garns fauset bas webende Schiff.

Fern auf ber Rhebe ruft ber Pilot, es warten die Flotten, Die in der Fremdlinge Land tragen den heimischen Fleiß; Andre ziehn frohlockend dort ein, mit den Gaben der Ferne, Joch von dem ragenden Mast wehet der sestliche Kranz.

115 Siehe, da wimmeln bie Märkte, ber Krahn von fröhlichem Leben, Seltsamer Sprachen Gewirr brauft in das wundernde Ohr. Auf den Stapel schüttet die Ernten der Erde der Kausmann, Was dem glühenden Strahl Afrika's Boden gebiert, Was Arabien kocht, was die äußerste Thule bereitet,

Da gebieret bas Glück bem Talente die göttlichen Kinder, Don der Freiheit gefäugt, wachsen die Künste der Lust. Mit nachahmendem Leben erfreuet der Vildner die Augen, Und vom Meisel beseelt redet der fühlende Stein.

125 Kunstliche Himmel ruhn auf schlanken ionischen Säulen, Und den ganzen Olymp schließet ein Pantheon ein. Leicht, wie der Iris Sprung durch die Luft, wie der Pfeil von der Senne,

Hüpfet ber Brücke Joch über ben braufenden Strom. Aber im stillen Gemach entwirft bebeutende Zirkel

130 Sinnend der Weise, beschleicht forschend ben schaffenden Geift, Prüft der Stoffe Gewalt, der Magnete Hassen und Lieben, Folgt durch die Lüste dem Klang, solgt durch den Lether dem Strahl,

Sucht bas vertraute Gefet in bes Zufalls grausenben Wundern, Sucht den ruhenden Pol in der Erscheinungen Flucht. Körper und Stimme leiht die Schrift bem ftummen Gebanken. 135 Durch ber Jahrhunderte Strom trägt ihn bas redende Blatt. Da gerrinnt vor bem wundernden Blid ber Nebel bes Wahnes, Und die Gebilde der Racht weichen dem tagenden Licht. Seine Feffeln zerbricht ber Mensch. Der Beglückte! Berriff' er Mit ben Fesseln ber Furcht nur nicht ben Zügel ber Scham! Freiheit! ruft die Vernunft, Freiheit! Die wilde Begierde, Von ber beil'gen Natur ringen fie lüstern sich los. Ach, ba reißen im Sturm bie Anker, die an bem Ufer Warnend ihn hielten, ihn faßt mächtig ber fluthende Strom: In's Unenbliche reißt er ihn hin, die Rufte verschwindet, 145 Soch auf der Fluthen Gebirg wiegt sich entmastet der Kahn; Hinter Wolfen erlöschen bes Wagens beharrliche Sterne, Bleibend ist nichts mehr, es irrt selbst in bem Busen ber Gott. Aus dem Gespräche verschwindet die Wahrheit, Glauben und Trene Aus dem Leben, es lügt felbst auf ber Lippe ber Schwur. 150 In ber Bergen vertraulichsten Bund, in der Liebe Weheimniß Drängt sich ber Syfophant, reißt von dem Freunde den Freund. Auf die Unschuld schielt der Berrath mit verschlingendem Blicke, Mit vergiftendem Big tobtet bes Läfterers Bahn. Feil ist in der geschändeten Bruft der Gedanke, die Liebe 155 Wirft bes freien Gefühls göttlichen Abel hinweg. Deiner heiligen Zeichen, o Wahrheit, hat ber Betrug sich Angemaßt, ber Natur foftlichfte Stimmen entweiht, Die bas bedürftige Berg in ber Freude Drang sich erfindet; Kaum giebt wahres Gefühl noch durch Verstummen sich kund. 160 Auf der Tribune prablet bas Recht, in ber Gutte bie Gintracht, Des Gesetzes Gespenst steht an der Könige Thron.

Jahre lang mag, Jahrhunderte lang die Mumie dauern, Mag das trügende Bild lebender Fülle bestehn,

165 Bis die Natur erwacht, und mit schweren, ehernen Händen An das hohle Gebäu rühret die Noth und die Zeit, Einer Tigerin gleich, die das eiserne Gitter durchbrochen, Und des numidischen Wald's plöglich und schrecklich gedenkt, Aufsteht mit des Verbrechens Wuth und des Elends die Menschheit,

170 Und in der Afche der Stadt sucht die verlorne Natur. D, so öffnet euch, Mauern, und gebt den Gefangenen ledig, Zu der verlassenen Flur kehr' er gerettet zurück! Aber wo din ich? Es dirgt sich der Pfad. Abschäffige Gründe Hemmen mit gähnender Klust hinter mir, vor mir den Schritt.

175 Hinter mir blieb ber Garten, ber Hecken vertraute Begleitung, Hinter mir jegliche Spur menschlicher Hände zurück. Rur die Stoffe seh' ich gethürmt, aus welchen das Leben Keimet, der rohe Basalt hofft auf die bilbende Hand.

Brausend stürzt der Gießbach herab durch die Rinne des Felsen, 180 Unter den Burzeln des Baums bricht er entrüstet sich Bahn. Wild ist es hier und schauerlich öd'. Im einsamen Lustraum

Sangt nur der Abler und knüpft an das Gewölfe die Welt.

Hoch herauf bis zu mir trägt keines Windes Gesieder Den verlorenen Schall menschlicher Mühen und Lust. 185 Bin ich wirklich allein? In beinen Armen, an beinem

Herzen wieder, Natur? ach! und es war nur ein Traum, Der mich schaubernd ergriff; mit des Lebens furchtbarem Bilbe,

Mit dem stürzenden Thal stürzte der sinstre hinab.
Reiner nehm' ich mein Leben von deinem reinen Altare,
190 Nehme den fröhlichen Muth hoffender Jugend zurück.
Ewig wechselt der Wille den Zweck und die Regel, in ewig Wiederholter Gestalt wälzen die Thaten sich um.

Aber jugenblich immer, in immer veränderter Schöne Chrit du, fromme Natur, züchtig das alte Gesetz.

Immer dieselbe, bewahrst du in treuen Händen dem Manne, 195
Bas dir das gaukelnde Kind, was dir der Jüngling vertraut.

Nährst an gleicher Brust die vielsach wechselnden Alter;
Unter demselben Blan, über dem nämlichen Grün
Bandeln die nahen und wandeln vereint die sernen Geschlechter,
Und die Sonne Homers, siehe! sie lächelt auch uns.

Schiller (1795).

6. Brehimedes und der Schüler.

Ju Archimedes fam ein wißbegieriger Jüngling;
"Weihe mich," sprach er zu ihm, "ein in die göttliche Kunst,
Die so herrliche Frucht dem Baterlande getragen
Und die Mauern der Stadt vor der Sambuca beschütt!"
"Göttlich nennst du die Kunst? Sie ist's," versette der Weise, 5
"Aber das war sie, mein Sohn, eh' sie dem Staat noch gedient.
Willst du nur Früchte von ihr, die fann auch die Sterbliche zeugen;
Wer um die Göttin freit, suche in ihr nicht das Weib."
Schiller.

7. Pompeji und Berkulanum.

Welches Wunder begiebt sich? Wir flehten um trinkbare Quellen, Erbe, dich an, und was sendet dein Schooß uns herauf! Lebt es im Abgrund auch? Wohnt unter der Lava verborgen Noch ein neues Geschlecht? Kehrt das entstoh'ne zurück? Griechen, Nömer, o kommt! o seht, das alte Pompesi Findet sich wieder, aus's Neu bauet sich Herkules' Stadt. Giebel an Giebel steigt, der räumige Portikus öffnet Seine Hallen, o eilt, ihn zu beleben, herbei!

Aufgethan ift bas weite Theater, es fturze burch feine 10 Sieben Mündungen sich fluthend die Menge herein! Mimen, wo bleibt ihr? Bervor! Das bereitete Opfer vollende Altreus' Cohn, bem Dreft folge ber grausende Chor! Wohin führet ber Bogen bes Siegs? Erkennt ihr bas Forum?

Was für Gestalten find bas auf bem curulischen Stubl? 15 Traget, Lictoren, Die Beile voran! Den Geffel besteige Richtend ber Brator, ber Beug' trete, ber Kläger vor ihn! Reinliche Gaffen breiten fich aus, mit erhöhetem Pflafter Biebet ber schmälere Weg neben ben Säufern fich bin. Schütend springen die Dacher hervor, die zierlichen Zimmer

Reih'n um ben einsamen Hof heimlich und traulich sich her. Deffnet die Läben geschwind und bie lange verschütteten Thuren! In die schaudrige Nacht falle der lustige Tag!

Siehe, wie rings um ben Rand bie netten Banke fich behnen, Die von buntem Gestein schimmernt bas Estrich sich hebt! 25 Frisch noch erglänzt die Wand von heiter brennenden Farben.

Bo ift ber Künftler? Er warf eben ben Binfel hinweg. Schwellender Früchte voll und lieblich geordneter Blumen

Kaffet ber muntre Feston reizende Bilbungen ein.

Mit beladenem Korb schlüpft hier ein Amor vorüber,

30 Emfige Genien bort keltern ben purpurnen Wein; Soch auf springt die Bacchantin im Tanz, bort ruhet fie schlums mernd,

Und der lauschende Faun hat sich nicht satt noch gesehn. Flüchtig tummelt sie bier ben raschen Centauren, auf Ginem Knie nur schwebend, und treibt frisch mit bem Thursus ihn an. 35 Anaben, was faumt ihr? Herbei! ba ftehn noch bie schönen Geschirre.

Frisch, ihr Matchen, und schöpft in ben etrurischen Krug!

Steht nicht ber Dreifuß hier auf icon geflügelten Sphinren? Schuret bas Reuer! Geschwind, Sclaven, bestellet ben Berd! Rauft, hier geb' ich euch Mungen, vom machtigen Titus gepräget : Auch noch die Waage liegt hier: sehet, es fehlt fein Gewicht. 40 Stedet bas brennende Licht auf ben zierlich gebilbeten Leuchter, Und mit glänzendem Del fülle bie Lampe sich an! Bas verwahret bies Raftchen? D feht, was ber Brautigam fenbet, Mabchen! Spangen von Gold, glänzende Baften zum Schmuck. Kühret die Braut in das duftende Bad! hier stehn noch die Salben, 45 Schminke find' ich noch hier in bem gehöhlten Kruftall. Aber wo bleiben die Manner? Die Alten? Im ernsten Museum Liegt noch ein föstlicher Schatz feltener Rollen gehäuft. Griffel findet ihr hier zum Schreiben, wachserne Tafeln; Nichts ift verloren, getreu hat es die Erde bewahrt. 50 Auch die Benaten, sie stellen sich ein; es finden sich alle Götter wieder; warum bleiben bie Briefter nur aus? Den Cabuceus schwingt ber gierlich geschenkelte Bermes, Und die Victoria fliegt leicht aus ber haltenden Sand. Die Altare, sie stehen noch ba, o fommet, o gunbet -Lang schon entbehrte ber Gott-jundet bie Opfer ihm an! Schiller (1796).

8. Odysseus.

Alle Gemässer burchtreuzt, die Heimath zu finden, Obysseus; Durch der Scylla Gebell, durch der Charybde Gefahr, Durch die Schrecken des seindlichen Meers, durch die Schrecken des Landes,

Selber in Arbes Reich führt ihn die irrende Fahrt. Endlich trägt das Geschick ihn schlafend an Ithaka's Küste; 5 Er erwacht und erkennt jammernd das Vaterland nicht. Schiller (1795).

9. Columbus.

Steure, muthiger Segler! Es mag ber With bich verhöhnen, Und ber Schiffer am Steu'r fenken bie läffige Band. Immer, immer nach West! Dort muß bie Kuste sich zeigen, Liegt fie boch beutlich und liegt schimmernd vor beinem Verstand. 5 Traue bem leitenben Gott und folge bem schweigenben Weltmeer! War' sie noch nicht, sie stieg' jett aus ben Fluthen empor. Mit bem Genius steht die Natur im ewigen Bunde: Was der eine verspricht, leistet die andre gewiß. Echiller (1795).

10. Dentsche Trene.

Um ben Scepter Germaniens ftritt mit Ludwig bem Baper Friedrich aus Habsburgs Stamm, Beide gerufen zum Thron; Alber ben Auftrier führt, ben Jüngling, bas neibische Kriegsglück In die Fesseln bes Feinds, ber ihn im Kampfe bezwingt. 5 Mit bem Throne kauft er sich los, sein Wort muß er geben. Für ben Sieger bas Schwert gegen bie Freunde zu ziehn; Aber was er in Banden gelobt, fann er frei nicht erfüllen, Siebe, ba ftellt er auf's Neu' willig ben Banden fich bar. Tief gerührt umhalft ihn ber Freund, sie wechseln von nun an, Wie ber Freund mit dem Freund, traulich die Becher bes Mahls, 10 Urm in Urme schlummern auf einem Lager bie Fürsten, Da noch blutiger Saß grimmig bie Bölfer zerfleischt. Gegen Friederichs Seer muß Ludwig gieben. Bum Bächter Bayerns läßt er ben Teinb, ben er bestreitet, gurud. 15 "Wahrlich! Co ist's! Es ist wirklich so! Man hat mir's geschrieben!"

Rief ber Pontifer aus, als er die Kunde vernahm. Ediller (1795).

11. Beutscher Genius.

Ninge, Deutscher, nach römischer Kraft, nach griechischer Schönheit! Beibes gelang bir — boch nie glückte ber gallische Sprung. Schiller.

Episteln.

12. Erste Epistel.

Jest da jeglicher lief't, und viele Leser das Buch nur Ungeduldig durchblättern und, selbst die Feder ergreisend, Auf das Büchlein ein Buch mit seltner Vertigkeit pfropsen, Soll auch ich, du willst es, mein Freund, dir über das Schreiben Schreibend die Menge vermehren und meine Meinung verfünden, 5 Daß auch andere wieder darüber meinen, und immer So in's Unendliche fort die schwankende Woge sich wälze. Doch so fähret der Fischer dem hohen Meer zu, sobald ihm Günstig der Wind und der Morgen erscheint; er treibt sein Gewerbe,

Wenn auch hundert Gesellen die blinkende Fläche burchkreuzen. 10

Ebler Freund, du wünschest das Wohl des Menschengeschlechtes, Unserer Deutschen besonders und ganz vorzüglich des nächsten Bürgers, und fürchtest die Folgen gesährlicher Bücher; wir haben Leider oft sie gesehen. Was follte man, oder was könnten Biedere Männer vereint, was könnten die Herrscher bewirken? 15 Ernst und wichtig erscheint mir die Frage, doch trifft sie mich eben In vergnüglicher Stimmung. Im warmen heiteren Wetter Glänzet fruchtbar die Gegend; mir bringen liebliche Lüste Ueber die wallende Fluth süßdustende Kühlung herüber, Und dem Heitern erscheint die Welt auch heiter, und serne 20 Schwebt die Sorge mir nur in seichten Wölsten vorüber.

Was mein leichter Griffel entwirft, ist leicht zu verlöschen, Und viel tieser präget sich nicht der Eindruck der Lettern, Die, so sagt man, der Ewigkeit trogen. Freilich an viele 25 Spricht die gedruckte Columne; doch bald, wie jeder sein Antlit, Das er im Spiegel gesehen, vergist, die behaglichen Büge, So vergist er das Wort, wenn auch von Erze gestemvelt.

Reden schwanken so leicht herüber hinüber, wenn viele Sprechen, und jeder nur sich im eigenen Worte, sogar auch 30 Nur sich selbst im Worte vernimmt, das der andere sagte. Mit den Büchern ist es nicht anders. Liest doch nur jeder Lus dem Buch sich herauß; und ist er gewaltig, so liest er In das Buch sich hinein, amalgamirt sich das Fremde. Ganz vergebens strebst du daher durch Schriften des Menschen 35 Schon entschiedenen Hang und seine Neigung zu wenden; Aber wär' er noch neu, in dieses ihn tauchen und jenes.

Sag' ich, wie ich es deute, so scheint durchaus mir, es bilbet Nur das Leben den Mann, und wenig bedeuten die Worte.

40 Denn zwar hören wir gern, was unfre Meinung bestätigt, Alber das Hören bestimmt nicht die Meinung: was und zuwider Wäre, glaubten wir wohl dem fünstlichen Neducr; doch eilet Unser besreites Gemüth, gewohnte Bahnen zu suchen.

Sollen wir frendig horchen und willig gehorchen, so mußt du

Sollen wir freudig horchen und willig gehorchen, so mußt du 45 Schmeicheln. Sprichst du zum Volke, zu Fürsten und Königen, allen

Magst du Geschichten erzählen, worin als wirklich erscheinet, Was sie munschen, und was sie selber zu leben begehrten.

Bare Homer von allen gehört, von allen gelesen, Schmeichelt' er nicht bem Beiste sich ein, es sei auch ber Hörer, Wer er sei; und klinget nicht immer im hohen Palaste, 50 In des Königes Zelt, die Ilias herrlich dem Helden? Hört nicht aber dagegen Uhpsiens wandernde Klugheit Auf dem Markte sich besser, da wo sich der Bürger versammelt? Dort sieht jeglicher Held in Helm und Harnisch, es sieht hier Sich der Bettler sogar in seinen Lumpen veredelt.

Allso hört' ich einmal, am wohlgepflasterten User Jener Neptunischen Stadt, allwo man geflügelte Löwen Göttlich verehrt, ein Mährchen ergahlen. Im Kreise geschlossen, Drängte das horchende Bolf sich um den zerlumpten Rhapsoben. Ginft, fo sprach er, verschlug mich ber Sturm an's Ufer ber Jusel, 60 Die Utopien heißt. Ich weiß nicht, ob sie ein andrer Dieser Gesellschaft jemals betrat; fie lieget im Meere Links von Herkules Säulen. Ich ward gar freundlich empfangen; In ein Gafthaus führte man mich, woselbst ich bas beste Effen und Trinken fand und weiches Lager und Pflege. So verstrich ein Monat geschwind. Ich hatte bes Kummers Böllig vergeffen und jeglicher Noth; da fieng fich im Stillen Aber die Sorge nun an : wie wird die Zeche dir leider Nach ber Mahlzeit bekommen ? Denn nichts enthielte ber Seckel. Reiche mir weniger! bat ich ben Wirth; er brachte nur immer 70 Desto mehr. Da wuchs mir die Angst, ich konnte nicht länger Effen und forgen und fagte gulett: Ich bitte, die Beche Billig zu machen, Herr Wirth! Er aber mit finsterem Auge Sah von ber Seite mich an, ergriff ben Knittel und schwenfte Unbarmherzig ihn über mich her und traf mir die Schultern, 75 Traf den Kopf und hatte beinah mich zu Tode geschlagen. Eilend lief ich bavon und suchte ben Nichter; man holte Gleich den Wirth, der ruhig erschien und bedächtig versette:

Also muff' es allen ergehn, die bas heilige Gaftrecht

- 80 Unserer Insel verletzen und, unanständig und gottlos, Beche verlangen vom Manne, der sie doch höflich bewirthet. Sollt' ich solche Beleidigung dulden im eigenen Hause? Nein! es hätte fürwahr statt meines Herzens ein Schwamm nur Mir im Busen gewohnt, wosern ich dergleichen gelitten.
- 85 Darauf sagte ber Nichter zu mir: Vergesset bie Schläge, Denn ihr habt die Strase verdient, ja schärsere Schmerzen; Aber wollt ihr bleiben und mitbewohnen die Insel, Müsset ihr euch erst würdig beweisen und tüchtig zum Bürger. Ach! verseht' ich, mein Herr, ich habe leiber mich niemals 90 Gerne zur Arbeit gesügt. So hab' ich auch keine Talente,
- Die den Menschen bequemer ernähren; man hat mich im Spott

Hans Ohnsorge genannt und mich vom Hause vertrieben.

D so sei und gegrüßt! verseste der Richter, du sollst dich Oben seben zu Tisch, wenn sich die Gemeine versammelt, 95 Sollst im Nathe den Platz, den du verdienest, erhalten. Aber hüte dich wohl, daß nicht ein schändlicher Rückfall Dich zur Arbeit verleite, daß man nicht etwa das Gradscheit Oder das Nuder bei dir im Hause sinde: du wärest Gleich auf immer verloren und ohne Nahrung und Ehre.

100 Aber auf dem Markte zu sitzen, die Arme geschlungen Ueber dem schwellenden Bauch, zu hören lustige Lieder Unserer Sänger, zu sehn die Tänze der Mädchen, der Knaben Spiele, das werde dir Pflicht, die du gelobest und schwörest.

So erzählte ber Mann, und heiter waren die Stirnen 105 Aller Hörer geworden, und alle wünschten des Tages Solche Wirthe zu finden, ja solche Schläge zu dulden.
Ocethe (1794).

13. Zweite Epistel.

Bürdiger Freund, du runzelst die Stirn; die scheinen die Scherze Nicht am rechten Orte zu sein; die Frage war ernsthaft, Und besonnen verlangst du die Antwort; da weiß ich, beim Himmel!

Nicht, wie eben sich mir ber Schalk im Busen bewegte. Doch ich fahre bedächtiger fort. Du sagst mir: so möchte Meinetwegen die Menge sich halten im Leben und Lesen, Wie sie könnte; doch denke dir nur die Töchter im Hause, Die mir der kuppelnde Dichter mit allem Bösen bekannt macht.

Dem ist leichter geholsen, verset, ich, als wohl ein andrer Denken möchte. Die Mädchen sind gut und machen sich gerne 10 Was zu schaffen. Da gieb nur dem einen die Schlüssel zum Keller, Daß es die Weine des Vaters besorge, sobald sie vom Winzer Oder vom Kausmann geliesert die weiten Gewölbe bereichern. Manches zu schaffen hat ein Mädchen, die vielen Gefäße, Leere Fässer und Flaschen in reinlicher Ordnung zu halten; 15 Dann betrachtet sie oft des schäumenden Mostes Bewegung, Gießt das Fehlende zu, damit die wallenden Blasen Leicht die Oeffnung des Fasses erreichen, trinkbar und helle Endlich der edelste Sast sich fünstigen Jahren vollende.
Unermüdet ist sie alsdann zu füllen, zu schöpfen, 20 Daß stets geistig der Trank und rein die Tasel belebe.

Laß der andern die Küche zum Neich; da giebt es wahrhaftig Arbeit genug, das tägliche Mahl, durch Sommer und Winter, Schmadhaft stets zu bereiten und ohne Beschwerde des Beutels. Denn im Frühjahr sorget sie schon, im Hose die Küchlein Bald zu erziehen und bald die schnatternden Enten zu füttern. Alles, was ihr die Jahrszeit giebt, das bringt sie bei Zeiten

25

Dir auf den Tisch und weiß mit jeglichem Tage die Speisen Klug zu wechseln; und reift nur eben der Sommer die Früchte,

- 3° Denkt sie an Vorrath schon für den Winter. Im fühlen Gewölbe Gährt ihr der kräftige Kohl, und reisen im Gsig die Gurken; Aber die lustige Kammer bewahrt ihr die Gaben Pomonens. Gerne nimmt sie das Lob vom Vater und allen Geschwistern, Und mißlingt ihr etwas, dann ist's ein größeres Unglück,
- 35 Als wenn bir ein Schuldner entläuft und den Wechsel zurückläßt. Immer ist so das Mädchen beschäftigt und reiset im Stillen Häuslicher Tugend entgegen, den klugen Mann zu beglücken. Wünscht sie dann endlich zu lesen, so wählt sie gewißlich ein Kochbuch,

Deren Hunderte schon die eifrigen Pressen uns gaben.

- 4° Eine Schwester besorget ben Garten, ber schwerlich zur Wildnif, Deine Wohnung romantisch und seucht zu umgeben, verdammt ist, Sondern in zierliche Beete getheilt, als Vorhof der Küche, Rütliche Kräuter ernährt und jugendbeglückende Früchte. Patriarchalisch erzeuge so selbst dir ein kleines gedrängtes
- 45 Königreich und bevölk're bein Haus mit treuem Gesinde! Haft du Töchter noch mehr, die lieber sitzen und stille Weibliche Arbeit verrichten, da ist's noch besser; die Nadel Ruht im Jahre nicht leicht; benn noch so häuslich im Hause, Mögen sie öffentlich gern als müßige Damen erscheinen.

50 Wie sich bas Nähen und Fliden vermehrt, bas Waschen und Biegeln,

Hundertfältig, seitdem in weißer arkabischer Hulle Sich bas Mädchen gefällt, mit langen Röcken und Schleppen Gassen sehret und Gärten, und Staub erreget im Tangsaal. Wahrlich! wären mir nur der Mädchen ein Dugend im Hause, Siemals wär' ich verlegen um Alrbeit, sie machen sich Alrbeit

5

15

20

Selber genug, es follte fein Buch im Laufe bes Jahres Heber die Schwelle mir fommen, vom Bücherverleiher gesendet. Grethe (1794).

14. Alexis und Dorn.

Ach! unaufhaltsam strebet bas Schiff mit jedem Momente Durch die schäumende Fluth weiter und weiter hinaus. Langhin furcht fich die Gleise des Kiels, worin die Delphine Springend folgen, als floh' ihnen die Beute bavon. Alles beutet auf glückliche Fahrt: ber ruhige Bootsmann Rudt am Segel gelind, bas sich für alle bemüht; Vorwarts bringt ber Schiffenben Geift, wie Flaggen und Wimpel; Einer nur fieht rudwärts traurig gewendet am Maft, Sieht die Berge schon blau, die scheibenden, sieht in das Meer sie Riedersinken: es sinkt jegliche Freude vor ihm. TO Auch dir ift es verschwunden, das Schiff, das deinen Aleris, Dir, o Dora, ben Freund, ach! bir ben Bräutigam raubt. Auch du blickest vergebens nach mir. Noch schlagen die Bergen Kür einander, doch, ach! nun aneinander nicht mehr. Einziger Augenblick, in welchem ich lebte! du wiegest Alle Tage, die sonst falt mir verschwindenden, auf. Ach! nur im Augenblick, im letten, stieg mir ein Leben, Unvermuthet in bir, wie von ben Göttern, herab. Rur umsonst verklärst du mit beinem Lichte ben Aether: Dein allleuchtender Tag, Phöbus, mir ift er verhaßt. In mich felber fehr' ich gurud; ba will ich im Stillen Wiederholen die Zeit, als sie mir täglich erschien. War es möglich, die Schönheit zu fehn und nicht zu empfinden? Wirkte der himmlische Reiz nicht auf dein stumpfes Gemüth?

25 Klage bich, Armer, nicht an! — So legt ber Dichter ein Räthsel, Künstlich mit Worten verschränkt, oft ber Versammlung in's Ohr.

Ieben freuet die seltne, der zierlichen Bilber Berknüpfung, Aber noch sehlet bas Wort, das die Bedeutung verwahrt.

Ift es endlich entdeckt, bann heitert sich jedes Gemuth auf,

Ach, warum so spat, o Amor, nahmst bu bie Binbe, Die bu um's Aug' mir geknüpst, nahmst sie zu spat mir hinweg!

Lange schon harrte befrachtet bas Schiff auf gunstige Lufte, Endlich strebte ber Wind gludlich vom User in's Meer.

35 Leere Zeiten ber Jugend! und leere Traume ber Zufunft!

The verschwindet, es bleibt einzig die Stunde mir nur.

Ja, fie bleibt, es bleibt mir bas Glüd! ich halte bich, Dora: 11nd bie Hoffnung zeigt, Dora, bein Bilb mir allein.

Defter sah ich zum Tempel dich gehn, geschmückt und gesittet, Und das Mütterchen gieng seierlich neben dir her.

Gilig warst du und frisch, zu Markte die Früchte zu tragen; Und vom Brunnen, wie fühn! wiegte dein Haupt das Gefäß.

Da erschien bein Hals, erschien bein Nacken vor allen, Und vor allen erschien beiner Bewegungen Maß.

45 Oftmals hab' ich gesorgt, es möchte ber Krug bir entstürzen; Doch er hielt sich stät auf dem geringelten Tuch.

Schöne Nachbarin, ja, so war ich gewohnt bich zu sehen, Wie man bie Sterne sieht, wie man ben Mond sich beschaut,

Sich an ihnen erfreut, und innen im ruhigen Bufen

50 Nicht der entfernteste Bunsch, sie zu besitzen, sich regt. Jahre, so giengt ihr bahin! Nur zwanzig Schritte getrennet Waren die Häuser, und nie hab' ich die Schwelle berührt.

55

60

65

80

Und nun trenut und die gräßliche Fluth! Du lügst nur ben himmel,

Welle! bein herrliches Blau ist mir die Farbe der Nacht. Alles rührte sich schon; da kam ein Knabe gelausen An mein väterlich Haus, rief mich zum Strande hinab. Schon erhebt sich das Segel, es flattert im Winde, so sprach er; Und gelichtet, mit Krast, trennt sich der Anker vom Sand.

Komm, Alexis! o komm! Da brudte ber wackere Bater, Burbig, die segnende Sand mir auf bas loctige Haupt:

Sorglich reichte die Mutter ein nachbereitetes Bündel:
Glücklich kehre zurück! riefen sie, glücklich und reich!
Und so sprang ich hinweg, das Bündelchen unter dem Arme,
An der Mauer binab, fand an der Thüre dieh stehn

Deines Gartens. Du lächeltest mir und sagtest: Aleris!
Sind die Lärmenden dort beine Gesellen ber Fahrt?
Fremde Küsten besuchest du min, und föstliche Waaren

Handelft bu ein, und Schmuck reichen Matronen ber Stabt. Aber bringe mir auch ein leichtes Kettchen! ich will es

Dankbar zahlen; so oft hab' ich bie Zierde gewünscht. Stehen war ich geblieben, und fragte, nach Weise des Kaufmanns, Erst nach Korm und Gewicht deiner Bestellung genau.

Gar bescheiden erwogst du den Preis; da blickt ich indessen Nach dem Halse, des Schmucks unserer Königin werth.

Had ben Gute, des Commus ingetet kenngni vettig. Heftiger tönte vom Schiff das Geschrei; da sagtest du freundlich: 75 Nimm aus dem Garten noch einige Früchte mit dir!

Nimm die reifsten Orangen, die weißen Feigen; das Meer bringt Keine Früchte, sie bringt jegliches Land nicht hervor.

Und so trat ich herein. Du brachst nun die Früchte geschäftig, Und die goldene Last zog das geschürzte Gewand.

Defters bat ich: es sei nun genug; und immer noch eine Schönere Frucht fiel bir, leise berührt, in die Hand.

Endlich famft du zur Laube hinan; da fand sich ein Körbchen, Und die Myrte bog blühend sich über uns hin.

85 Schweigend begannest du nun geschieft die Früchte zu ordnen;
Erst die Orange, die schwer ruht als ein goldener Ball,
Dann die weichliche Feige, die seder Oruck schon entstellet;
Und mit Myrte bedeckt ward und geziert das Geschenk.
Aber ich hob es nicht auf; ich stand. Wir sahen einander
30 In die Augen, und mir ward vor dem Auge so trüb.

Deinen Busen fühlt' ich an meinem! Den herrlichen Nacken, Ihn umschlang nun mein Arm; tausendmal füßt' ich den Hals. Mir sank über die Schulter dein Haupt; nun knüpsten auch deine

Lieblichen Arme bas Band um ben Beglückten herum,

95 Amor's Hände fühlt' ich: er drückt' uns gewaltig zusammen, Und aus heiterer Luft donnert' es dreimal: da floß Häufig die Thräne vom Aug' mir herab, du weintest, ich weinte, Und vor Jammer und Glück schien uns die Welt zu vergehn. Immer hestiger rief es am Strand; da wollten die Küße

Die durch göttliche Lust, leise vom Auge gehaucht.

Näher rief es: Aleris! Da blidte der suchende Knabe Durch die Thüre herein. Wie er das Körbehen empfing! 105 Wie er mich trieb! Wie ich dir die Hand noch drückte!— Zu

Schiffe Wie ich gefommen? Ich weiß, daß ich ein Trunkener schien. Und so hielten mich auch die Gesellen, schonten den Kranken; Und schon deckte der Hauch trüber Entsernung die Stadt. Ewig! Dora, lispeltest du; mir schallt es im Ohre

Mit dem Donner bes Zeus. Stand sie boch neben bem Thron, Seine Tochter, die Göttin ber Liebe; die Grazien standen Ihr gur Seiten! Er ist götterbefräftigt, ber Bund.

D fo eile benn, Schiff, mit allen gunftigen Winden! Strebe, machtiger Riel! trenne bie schäumende Fluth! Bringe bem fremden Safen mich zu, damit mir der Goldschmied 115 In der Werfstatt gleich ordne bas himmlische Pfand. Wahrlich! zur Kette soll bas Kettchen werben, o Dora! Neunmal umgebe sie bir, locker gewunden, ben Hals. Ferner schaff' ich noch Schmuck, ben mannichfaltigsten; goldne Spangen follen bir auch reichlich verzieren die Sand: 120 Da wetteifre Rubin und Smaragd, der liebliche Sapphir Stelle bem Spacinth fich gegenüber, und Gold Salte bas Ebelgeftein in ichoner Verbindung zusammen. D, wie ben Bräutigam freut einzig zu schmücken die Braut! Seh' ich Perlen, so dent' ich an dich; bei jeglichem Ringe 125 Rommt mir ber länglichen Sand schönes Gebild' in ben Sinn. Tauschen will ich und faufen; bu follst bas Schönste von allem Bahlen; ich widmete gern alle die Ladung nur bir. Doch nicht Schmuck und Juwelen allein verschafft bein Geliebter: Bas ein häusliches Weib freuet, bas bringt er bir auch. 130 Feine wollene Decken mit Purpurfaumen, ein Lager Bu bereiten, bas uns traulich und weichlich empfängt; Röftlicher Leinwand Stücke. Du figeft und nähest und fleidest Mich und dich und auch wohl noch ein Drittes darein. Bilber ber Hoffnung, täuschet mein Berg! D mäßiget, Götter, 135 Diesen gewaltigen Brand, ber mir ben Bufen burchtobt! Aber auch sie verlang' ich zuruck, die schmerzliche Freude, Wenn die Sorge sich kalt, gräßlich gelaffen, mir naht. Nicht ber Erinnyen Facel, bas Bellen ber höllischen Sunde Schreckt den Verbrecher fo, in der Verzweiflung Gefild, 140 Alls bas gelaff'ne Gefpenft mich schreckt, bas bie Schone von fern mir

Zeiget: die Thure steht wirklich bes Gartens noch auf!

150

155

Und ein anderer kommt! Für ihn auch kallen die Früchte!
Und die Feige gewährt stärkenden Honig auch ihm!

145 Lockt sie auch ihn nach der Laube? und folgt er? D, macht mich, ihr Götter,

Blind, verwischet das Bilb jeder Erinnrung in mir!
Ja, ein Mädchen ist sie! und die sich geschwinde dem einen Giebt, sie kehret sich auch schnell zu dem andern herum.
Lache nicht diesmal, Zeus, der frechgebrochenen Schwüre!
Donnere schrecklicher! Triff!— Halte die Blige zurück!
Sende die schwankenden Wolken mir nach! Im nächtlichen Dunkel
Treffe dein leuchtender Blig diesen unglücklichen Mast!
Streue die Planken umber, und gieb der tobenden Welle

Diese Waaren, und mich gieb ben Delphinen zum Naub!— Nun, ihr Musen, genug! Vergebens strebt ihr zu schilbern, Wie sich Jammer und Glück wechseln in liebender Brust. Heilen könnet die Bunden ihr nicht, die Amor geschlagen; Aber Linderung kommt einzig, ihr Guten, von euch.

Goethe (1796).

15. Rom. Elegie.

An Anne Luife Germaine, Baronin v. Staël-Holptein, geb. Neder.
Haft Du bas Leben geschlürft an Parthenope's üppigem Busen,
Lerne ben Tob nun auch über bem Grabe ber Welt.
Iwar es umlächelt die Erde von Latium heiterer Himmel,
Nein am entwölften Azur bildet sich Noms Horizont,
Swie es die Ebne beherrscht mit den siedengehügelten Zinnen
Bis zu dem Meer jenseits, dort vom Sabinergebirg.
Aber den Wanderer leitet ein Geist tiefsinniger Schwermuth
Mit oft weilendem Gang durch des Nuins Labyrinth.
Bon uralter und ältester Zeit, unerwecklich entschlummert,

Nom. 41

Fast in der Dinge Beginn fand Zustucht hier vom Olympus,	
Hier im genügsamen Reich waltete golden Saturn.	
Drüben erftreckte fich bann bein Sig, zweistirniger Janus;	
Nach Jahrtausenden noch heißet der Hügel von dir.	
Ferner, ein hirtlicher Held Arkadiens, wendet Evander	1 5
Sich ansiedelnd, hieher; Amphitryoniades	
Ward, aus Iberien fommend, beherbergt unter bem Strohdach	
Pallanteums, und schlug, rächend, im Felsengeklüft	
Cacus, ber Nachbarn Schrecken, ben flammaushauchenden	
Räuber:	
Also cyflopisch verwirrt starrte noch Wildniß umher.	20
Endlich erschwollen die Segel aus Phrygien: mild sie empfangend	
Ebnete landeinwärts Tibris ben Wellenerguß,	
Denn wohl wußt' er bestimmt den Entführer der troischen	
Laren,	
Fruchtbar an Weltherrschaft Ilions Asche zu sa'n.	
Alber Lavinium wurde nur erst, dann Alba gepflanzet,	2
Keiner ber Sterblichen noch hatte von Roma gehört.	
Langfam reifte zum Licht die Geburt; es versuchte bas Schickfal	
Vieles darum: nie gab's eine gewaltigere.	
Mavors muß erft liebend erglühn zur vestalischen Jungfrau,	
Erst sich ber Wölfin Gier milbern in Mütterlichkeit,	39
Che die weihende Furche der Pflugschaar konnte den Umkreis	
Jener romulischen Stadt ziehn um den Berg Palatin.	
Doch wie ber Halbgott gleich in ber Wieg' einst Schlangen	
erwürgte,	
Wies, unmundig und klein, schon sie den hohen Beruf.	
Die zwölf Abler bes Zeus, so Romulus sah zu der Rechten,	35
Neber den Erdball einst follten sie breiten den Flug.	
Nicht durch rohe Gewalt: Nom wußte den Tod zu verachten,	
Alber das Leben zugleich ehrt' es mit Sitt' und Gesetz.	

Mom. 42

Der bas Alfpl aufthat, ber Genoß lupercalischer Räuber,

40 Ordnete Bater, und ward felber jum Bater Quirin.

Dann ber ersinnende Ruma, ber heimlichen Rymphe Bertrauter, Reinigte Alles in Rraft würdiger Religion.

Bütten genügten ben Bürgern annoch, als, triftig ben Enkeln Schon vorforgend, die Stadt manches gemeinsame Werk

45 Bauen gelernt: vieredig gehaun nach etrurischem Nichtmaaß, Ohn' anfugenden Kitt Massen auf Massen gelegt,

Sub sich die Ringmau'r ihnen, vertieften sich Wölbungen unten, Mit Bollwerken umbammt wurde ber Fels Capitol.

Biele Berfaffungen ffürzten babin; noch ftehn bie Gemäuer, Welch' einst Ancus begann oder Superbus entwarf.

Balb nun erschien ber Decier Muth, und bie Beile bes Brutus. Bäupter, vom Pflug oft her ober vom Seerbe geholt,

Ramen, erretteten, siegten, vernichteten ober begähmten, Und bann fehrten sie heim, ftill, zu bem Rindergespann.

55 Rüftigem Alter noch troff abhärtender Schweiß; boch schienen Unter bem greifen Gelock Rungeln ber Stirn Diabem.

Drum auch liebte bie Alten ber Sterblichen Zeuger und Weltherr, Weil fie im Abglang Ihn ftellten am würdigften bar.

Dft zwar brangte sie Roth, doch jene verzweiselten nimmer, 60 Denn die geheiligte Schen wandte von ihnen die Furcht.

Mit der Gefahr wuchs jedem der Muth; sich für Alle dem Tod weihn

Schien einfältige Pflicht ihnen in bäurischer Bruft. Wollust preisen für Tugend, die Weisheit flügelnder Griechen

Schuf bem Kabricius Grau'n, nicht bas gewaltige Thier. 65 Wacht, und bewahrt, o Römer, die Bucht! Nach Beiten, ba Trop

euch

Beji in's Untlit bot, fommen gefährlichere.

Bald wird eure Geschicht' Ein einziger langer Triumphaug, Und ber ermübete Blick gahlt bas Eroberte faum.

Euch reift Ernte des Ruhms: euch hat Carthago gewuchert, Gleichwie der trunfene Gott euch Alexander gesiegt. 70 Zu Schiedsrichtern der Bölfer bestellt und der Könige Schrecken, Falls ihr die Wage gerecht hieltet, so möchtet ihr wohl
Stets obwalten den Dingen nach Jovis untabliger Bollmacht; Doch zu des Glücks Vorwurf macht ihr das hohe Gedeihn.
Nicht ber Camnite, bes Galliers Buth, nicht Hannibal bampft
cuth, 7:
So will's euer Geschick: selbst nur erlieget sich Rom. Wer nie bebte dem Eisen, vom Golde nur wend' er den Blick ab,
Dessen bethörender Glanz hegt Basilistennatur.
Saft bu verlernt zu entbehren, und wähuft den Besit zu ertragen?
Herr bein felbst sein gilt's, oder von Allem ber Sclav. 80
Nie zu erfättigen schwelgt die Begier, die erfünstelten Laster,
Her aus der Fremde geschifft, kauft unerschwinglicher Preis.
Feil ift Allen der Staat: dir, Crassus, um Sand des Paktolus; Stolz will schaltende Macht, Spiele der Pöbel und Brod.
Scaurus und Fabins heißt ihr wie sonst : boch erröthen ber
Alhnen 85
Bildniss' im Vorsaal euch; immer entartetere
Söhne sich zeugt das verderbte Geschlecht. Dhumachtige Vorsicht,
Die dem entnervenden Strom Schranken entgegengestellt!
Alles ja folget dem Strudel; das Necht wird falsches Gewebe, Freiheit wildes Gelüst, Larve die Neligion.
Bas dem Gemuth einprägten die biederen Brauche ber Borzeit,
Sind Buchstaben in Erz, bennoch erlöschet bie Schrift.
Bas wohl dürste bestehn, wenn römische Tugend und Freiheit
Niedergestürzt? Nichts bleibt unter bem Menschengeschlecht.
Auch so fielen sie groß. Als Bürgerentzweiung in Roms Blut 95
Tauchte das römische Schwert, sah die besudelte Welt Alles gebändigt, nur nicht die erhabene Seele des Cato;
War frei leben versagt, sterben boch lehrten sie frei.

Solcherlei Trümmer entkamen ber Tugenden Schiffbruch: nirs gends

100 Hat sich die Stoa wie hier würdige Schüler gestählt. Immer noch will sich bewähren der Thatkrast mächtiger Nachdruck,

Im ausschweisenden Thun kühner Gedauken Entwurf.
Dies Zeitalter, entwöhnt der Bewunderung, buhlt um Erstaunen,
Aus den Gemüthern hinaus flüchtet sich Roms Majestät
105 Jeho in Forum und Circus, Theater und Hall und Triumphthor,

Sego in Bottim into Citcus, Syedier und Sau und Strumph Segliches edle Gebild griechischer Architectur.

Zwischen die Säulen und Giebel nun brängen sich marmorne Wunder,

Athmender Statuen Bolf bienet, gefangen geführt.

Denn es versammelt die einzige Stadt, was Länder geziert hat:
Bas, anmuthigen Sauch leihend, der Grieche geformt;

Was, tiesdenkend und ernst, der Aegyptier; wachend am Tempel Liegt der basaltene Löw' und die granitene Sphinr.

Ans äthiopischem Steinbruch einst von Sesostris entboten, Weit von Spene herab, lernte ber Sonn Delist

115 Ueber die See hinfluten, den Nil für den Tiber vertauschen, Mit nachahmendem Strahl grüßen ein fremdes Gestirn. Heute noch spricht er umsonst in verdorgenen Hieroglyphen, Aber er macht auch kund, wer zu vernehmen es weiß,

Dom Umschwunge ber Zeit, urweltlichen Menschengebanken, 120 Serrlicher Reich' Einsturz, und ber Lebendigen Nichts.

Doch bies Nichts schwellt an zum Giganten bie rasende Willfür, Was wohl bliebe zurud, nicht von Despoten versucht? Jene, die Rom brandmarkten mit allbeistimmender Knechtschaft,

Saben ben Abgrund gang lüfterner Frevel enthüllt.

125 Weihrauch dampften Altare der Brut unholder Dämonen, Bis sie der Schmach hinwarf plöglich entgötternder Mord.

Freilich, es west unmenschlich bas Volf an den eigenen Sitten	
Selbst den tyrannischen Dolch, welcher im Innern ihm wühlt.	
Tage, ja Wochen verbringt's im umfreisenden Amphitheater,	7.0
Stufen hinauf, zahllos, feht! an die Wolfen geschaart;	130
Ueber dem Haupt hin wallet des Vorhangs duftender Purpur,	
Daß nur den Weichlingen nicht schade der sonnige Strahl.	
Ihnen zu Füßen indeß, bluttrunkener Augen Ergögen,	
Tobt Wehklagen und Wuth, und ber bejubelte Tod.	
Zum Schauspieler erniedriget fampft unwillig der Thiere	13
König, und, minder geschätt, wiber ben Sclaven ber Sclav.	
Ufrica hat fich erschöpft an Geburten ber glübenden Wildniß,	
Tiger und Luchs und Hyan'; auch der Kolof Clephant	
Flehet, verrathen und wund, Mitleid durch Jammergeberde,	
Der sonst offen im Feld romische Beere bestürmt.	140
Grausamer Spott! es erfennet die Meng' in dem Bilbe sich	
selbst nicht;	
Nicht für die Freiheit mehr, noch ber Verbundeten Schutz,	
Noch Grabmale der Bäter geführt, willfahrend des Herrn Wink,	
Ward ber entwürdigte Krieg gladiatorischer Scherz.	
Wie wohl Schulen ber Fechter, zur Wette von streitenden	
Meistern	14
Gegeneinander gestellt, schlägt Legion Legion.	
Db sie bas Reich ausbieten, Die pratorianischen Banden,	
Nur um der Knechtschaft Tausch fließt das verhandelte Blut.	
Jene, die sonft ruhmvoller der Buft' Ginwohner befämpften,	
Fern an der Grenze der Welt, rauhes Barbarengeschlecht,	150
Gleichwie ber Jäger bas Wild aufstört in bem Lager ber Berg-	Ī

schlucht;
Test mißtrann sie dem Muth hinter verschanzendem Wall.
Parthischer Köcher Geschoß, zwiesach von den Rossen beslügelt, Scheuchet sie oft vor sich her, nicht in erdichteter Flucht.

Mom. 46

155 Aber den sandigen Spuren bes Hufs folgt hungrig ber Schafal, Beult in der Nacht froh auf, witternd ben Leichengeruch. Den sie so lange gereizet, ber Ilr ber hercynischen Forsten, Dft auch Stoße gefühlt seines gewaltigen Borns, Er bricht endlich hervor, reißt hin burch jegliches Stellnet,

160 Und will selber den Teind suchen in dessen Gebiet. Nicht halbzahm und bem Siege bequem, wie bie Thiere bes Circus, Wilh, wie ber Beimath Wald, heischt er entscheibenben Kampf. Heber die Alpen herab schon wälzen sich neue Teutonen, Doch kein Marins naht! Aber ein bleiches Gespenst

165 Schwebt in bes Heers Rachtrab, winkt hin zu ben nordischen Saiben -

Barus, er ift's! - two er einst biese Berberber erprobt. Rom foll fallen, fo ward's in der Himmlischen Rathe beschloffen, Und vollziehn ihr Gericht foll bas germanische Schwert. Attila schreckte von fern, boch würdigt' er nicht zu erobern; 170 Deutsche begehrt' er in Bund, Nömern gebot er Tribut. Alber es schickt Carthago vandalische Flotten bem Tiber; So weit hat sich bes Glücks rollende Nabe gewandt.

Was schon Scipio bort, anschauend bie eigne Verwüftung, Als in ber Nacht, grannvoll, frachte ber Flamme Ruin, 175 Und in ben Wolfen bes Dampfe aufschlug Frohlocken und

Wehruf,

Aus dem heroischen Lied ahnenden Sinns prophezeit: "Einst wird kommen ber Tag, da das heilige Ilion hinsinkt, Briamos auch, und bes fpeerschwingenden Priamos Bolf;" Jeto geschieht's: faum hebet ihr Haupt aus ben rauchenben Trümmern.

180 Schmucklos, bang und betäubt, ach! die Monarchin ber Welt. Roma, ber Pallas Gespielin, ihr ähnlich am Schild und ber Lauze, Leichter gegürteten Gangs nach Amazonengebrauch,

Die sonft Jupiters Winke gefandt von bem wallenden Helmbusch, Sist ftilltrauernd und lehnt über zerbrochnen Tropha'n. Nach viel grausenden Nächten, als Alles verheert und geraubt war, 185 Alles entvolfert, zulett fam die verlaffene Ruh. Leise beseufzend umhaucht sie die halb noch veröbeten Sügel, Welche, wie Grabern geziemt, Tellus mit Rafen gebedt. Friedlicher mogen fie nun hinfinken, die letten Ruinen, Langit zu verschwiftertem Schutt neiget fich Saul' und Gebalf. 190 Sieh, hier leufte herauf fich die heilige Straße: wie oftmals Her vom eapenischen Thor trug sie ben Pomp bes Triumphs, Velbherr, Krieger und Volt, und gefeffelter Konige Fußtritt, Dit vor bem Festruf schen schneeiger Rosse Bespann, Bis die geweiheten Ehren des Siegs, der Gelübde Bemährung 195 Unter bem Golbbach barg Jupiter Capitolin! Jett ein verfäumter und einsamer Pfat, wo trage bas Saumthier, Ländliche Waare jur Stadt schaffend, ben Treiber ernährt. Sieh bas Palatium brüben, bas alle Pallafte benannt hat, We, weil Einer nur galt, wachsend bes Einzigen Haus 200 Romulus' Rom einnahm, und die alten Penaten hinaustrieb, Und bem bethörten Gelüst Rero's zu enge boch schien. Kann's bein Auge noch blenden, ein epheuumranktes Gemäuer, Mit Weinreben umfrangt, Stauben und Gartengemachs? Uber bem Babegemach nun spielen ber Wingerin Kinder, 205 Und bas Gewölbe bewahrt häusliches Ackergerath. "Weibet," fo rief aus begeisterter Bruft bie Gibylle von Cuma, Als glorreichen Beruf sie bem Darbanier fang: "Weil es vergonnt ift, weibet, ihr Stiere, bas Gras von ben fieben

Höh'n! benn bald foll hier stehen bie herrlichste Stadt!" 210 Nun ist's wieder vergönnt: Jahrhunderte brachten im Kreislauf Stets umwandelnd, ben Stand frühester Zeiten zuruck.

Dorthin lagert bie Mittageruh' in bem niedern Belabrum Beerben, im Forum fogar tonet bas Rindergebrull.

215 Schau' an dem grafigen Hügel die weidenden! wie sie des Cacus Höhle sich sorglos nahn unter dem Hang Aventins! Am hochstämmigen Bau und den speergleichragenden Hörnern Scheinet der Landschaft Vieh noch gernouische Zucht

Und es beschämet der Menschen Geblüt. Sind dies die Quiriten?
220 Jeglicher Kriegsarbeit fremd und dem übenden Roß,
Wie sein selber zu spotten, hinunter gezogen in's Marsselb,

Drängt sich in engem Verfehr bleiches und ärmliches Volf, Was auch möge geschehn, ein gebulbig erwartender Hause; Bettler ber Vorzeit stets, Bettler bes Tages zugleich.

225 Tränkte Agrippa sie nicht mit dem Thau jungfräulicher Quelle, Auf Schwibbogen heran luftige Wege geführt,

Möchten fie wohl hinschmachten im Durft bes versengenben Sundsterns,

Ober sie schöpften ihr Naß lau in umsumpsendem Schilf.
Sind Bruchstude der alten die Zier der erneuerten Tempel,
Sehn Graburnen, erstaunt, sich wie Altäre verehrt;
Borgtet ihr porphyrne Säulen genug und von punischem Marsmor.

Borgt von den Ahnherrn auch hohe Gesinnung einmal! Aber umsonst. So sah ich verdorrt apenninische Gichen, Welchen sich Epheu rings, Bacchus' geselliges Laub, 235 Schlang um die Aeste zu lockigem Schmuck; wohl lügt es die

235 Schlang um die Aeste zu lockigem Schmuck; wohl lügt es di Krone,

Doch nie bringet die Kraft mehr von der Burzel in's Haupt.
So auch spielt die Natur hier gern in gefälligen Gaben,
Während zu männlicher That Ernst dem Gemüthe gebricht.
Einzig die Bildnerin Kunst wetteiserte noch mit der Vorwelt,
240 Alls, in dem Schooße der Nacht langem Vergessen geweiht,

Iene hellenische Suldin erftand; an erhabnen Webilben Wies sich ergiebig ber Beift, nicht ja ber Boben allein. Raphael bichtete liebend, prophetisch erfann Bonarotti, Bägte bes Pantheons Dom ftolz in ben Aether binauf. Alber sie auch schwand hin, die erheiternde Bluthe. "Gewesen" 245 Ift Rom's Wahlspruch; nennt, welches Bestreben ihr wollt, Gahnend entschleichet Die Zeit, als hatte fie nichts zu erwarten, Stets breht Denus am Seil, ftets von bem Gfel zernagt. Janus erscheint hier selber, ber Gott ber Beginne, verftummelt : Sein vorschauend Gesicht löschte ber Jugenblichfeit 250 Hoffnungen aus, formlos, untenntlicher Büge; bie andre Rudwärts schauende Stirn furchet unenblicher Gram. Welches Gefieder noch bracht' Augurien? welche Sibylle Deutete Bufunft mohl foldem versunkenen Sein? Altert die Welt? und indeg wir Spätlinge traumen, entloft sich 255 Ihr hinfälliger Bau schon in lethäisches Graus? Mit gleichmüthigem Sinne ber Dinge Beschluß zu erwarten,

Also sang ich am Fuße von Cestius Denkpyramide, Weil allmählich ihr Schatt' unter den Gräbern verschwomm. 260 Dämmrung entfaltete rings den gesildeinhüllenden Mantel, 11m den Betrachtenden schwieg tiesere Feierlichseit: Fernher flüsterten nur wehmüthige dunkle Cypressen, 11nd mitsühlend, so schien's wankte der Pinie Haupt. Stumm war alles Gewühl und Getös' unruhiges Treibens, 265 Leisesten Pulsschlag kaum spürte die ganze Natur, 11nd saft schauerte mir, ob nicht den Lebendigen fremd ich Ohn' eindrückende Spur wandelt' im Schattengebiet.

Schwermuthevoller Moment, mann finkend bes Tages Mos

Rein unwürdiger Ort mare bie emige Stadt.

D.

narchin

270 Cammt bem beseelenden Licht Formen und Farben entruckt, Alles, gebämpft und erblaßt, mahnt unser entschwindendes Dasein, Und kein Hoffen erhebt über ben irdischen Staub.

Noch nicht funkeln die Sterne, und gleichsam zwischen bas Leben Dranget ein Stillstand sich und die Unsterblichkeit ein.

275 Doch, wie die heilige Nacht mit verheißenden Augen herabschaut, Ahnet der strebende Geist freudige Wiedergeburt.

Tröftend begegnete fo Dein Blid mir, eble Gefährtin, Jener entzudende Strahl göttlichen Doppelgestirns.

Bahrheit wohnet in ihm, und die liebende hohe Begeistrung,

Welche, zur Wonne bem Schmerz, selber in Thränen erglänzt. Wem bu botest ber Freundschaft Hand, kann nimmer verzweisfeln,

Wann ungläubiger Hohn macht zum Fantom bas Gefühl. Bartheit hegend in tiefem Gemüth, beim Guten bas Schöne, Kennst Du ber Hulb Anhauch gleich wie ber Größe Gewalt. 285 Mit vielfarbigem Zauber umglebst Du ben Dichter: 'es hemmt

nicht.

Bas Nationen entfernt, Deinen geflügelten Geift. Laß benn lauschen mich Dir, Mittheilerin großer Gebanken, Wann bas berebte Gespräch siegenden Lippen entströmt! Biel von erhabenen Männern ber Vorwelt wollen wir reden,

290 Bon Mittebenben auch ober ben Opfern ber Zeit. Und wann unter ben Weisen, die rein für das Ganze gestrebet, Bir aufsuchen ein Bild milbester Läterlichkeit,

Streng' in ber eigenen Bruft, langmuthig bem Wahn und bem Unbank,

Gleichwie ein Schutzeist schwebt über bem Menschengeschlecht:
295 Dann sei bessen Gebächtniß geheiliget, welchen zu kennen
Nicht mir gegönnt war, ach! welchen Du ewig beweinst.

A. 23. ven Schlegel.

16. Die Gichbüume.

Aus ben Gärten fomm' ich zu euch, ihr Söhne bes Berges! Aus ben Gärten: ba lebt bie Natur gedulbig und häuslich, Pflegend und wieder gepflegt, mit dem fleißigen Menschen zusammen.

Aber ihr, ihr Herrlichen, steht, wie ein Bolk von Titanen, In der zahmeren Welt und gehört nur euch und dem Himmel, Der euch nährt' und erzog, und der Erde, die euch geboren. Keiner von euch ist noch in der Menschen Schule gegangen, Und ihr drängt euch, fröhlich und frei, aus kräftiger Wurzel Unter einander herauf und ergreift, wie der Abler die Beute, Mit gewaltigem Arme den Raum, und gegen die Wolken ist gewaltigem Arme den Raum, und gegen die Wolken Sst euch heiter und groß die sonnige Krone gerichtet. Eine Welt ist jeder von euch; wie die Sterne des Himmels Lebt ihr, jeder ein Gott, im freien Bunde zusammen. Könnt' ich die Knechtschaft nur erdulden, ich neidete nimmer Diesen Wald und schmiegte mich gern an's gesellige Leben; 15 Kesselt nur nicht mehr an's gesellige Leben das Herz mich, Das von Liebe nicht läßt, wie gern würd' ich unter euch wohnen!

17. In den Zether.

Treu und freundlich, wie du, erzog der Götter und Menschen Keiner, o Bater Aether! mich auf. Noch ehe die Mutter In die Arme mich nahm und ihre Liebe mich nährte, Faßtest du zärtlich mich an und gossest himmlischen Trank mir, Mir den heiligen Odem zuerst in den keimenden Busen. Nicht von irdischer Kost gedeihen einzig die Wesen, Aber du nährest sie all' mit deinem Nestar, o Bater!

5

Und es brängt sich und rinnt aus beiner ewigen Fülle Die beseelende Luft durch alle Nöhren des Lebens.

- Darum lieben die Wesen dich auch und ringen und streben Unaufhörlich hinauf nach dir in freudigem Wachsthum. Himmlischer! sucht nicht dich mit ihren Augen die Pflanze, Streckt nach dir die schüchternen Arme der niedrige Strauch nicht? Daß er dich finde, zerbricht der gefangene Saame die Hulse;
- 15 Daß er beleht von bir in beiner Welle sich babe, Schüttelt ber Wald den Schnee wie ein überlästig Gewand ab. Auch die Fische kommen herauf und hüpfen verlangend Ueber die glänzende Fläche des Stroms, als begehrten auch diese Aus der Woge zu dir; auch den edeln Thieren der Erde
- 20 Wird zum Fluge ber Schritt, wenn oft bas gewaltige Sehnen, Die geheime Liebe zu bir sie ergreift, sie hinauszieht. Stolz verachtet ben Boben bas Roß, wie gebogener Stahl strebt In bie Höhe sein Hals, mit bem Huse berührt es ben Sand kaum. Wie zum Scherze berührt ber Fuß ber Hirsche ben Grashalm,
- 25 Hupft, wie ein Zephyr, über ben Bach, ber reißend hinabschaumt, Sin und wieder schweift, kanm sichtbar burch die Gebüsche. Aber des Aethers Lieblinge, sie, die glücklichen Bögel, Wohnen und spielen vergnügt in der ewigen Halle des Vaters. Raumes genug ist für alle. Der Pfad ist keinem bezeichnet,
- 30 Und es regen sich frei im Hause die Großen und Kleinen. Ueber dem Haupt frohlocken sie mir, und es sehnt sich auch mein Herz

Wunderbar zu ihnen hinauf; wie die freundliche Heimath' Winkt es von oben herab, und auf die Gipfel der Alpen Möcht ich wandern und rusen von da dem eilenden Abler,

35 Daß er, wie einst in die Arme des Zeus den seligen Knaben, Ans der Gefangenschaft in des Aethers Halle mich trage. Thöricht treiben wir uns umher; wie die irrende Rebe, Wenn ihr der Stab gebricht, woran zum Himmel sie auswächst, Breiten wir über den Boden uns aus und suchen und wandern Durch die Zonen der Erd', o Vater Aether, vergebens; 40 Denn es treibt uns die Lust in deinen Gärten zu wohnen. In die Meeresssuch wersen wir uns, in den freieren Ehnen Uns zu fättigen, und es umspielt die unendliche Woge Unsern Kiel, es freut sich das Herz an den Kräften des Meergotts. Dennoch genügt ihm nicht; denn der tiesere Ocean reizt uns, 45 Wo die leichtere Welle sich regt. O wer dort an jene Goldenen Küsten das wandernde Schiff zu treiben vermöchte! Aber indes ich hinauf in die dämmernde Ferne mich sehne, Wo du fremde Gestad' umfängst mit bläulicher Woge, Kömmst du säuselnd herab von des Fruchtbaums blühenden

Vater Acther, und sanftigest selbst bas strebende Herz mir; Und ich lebe nun gern, wie zuvor, mit den Blumen der Erde. Helberlin (1797).

18. Die Fischer auf Capri.

Haft Du Capri gesehn und bes felsenungürteten Eilands Schroffes Gestad als Pilger besucht, bann weißt Du, wie selten Dorten ein Landungsplatz für nahende Schiffe zu spähn ist: Mur zwei Stellen erscheinen bequem. Manch mächtiges Fahrzeug Mag der geräumige Hafen empfahn, der gegen Neapels 5 Lieblichen Golf hindeutet und gegen Salerns Meerbusen. Aber die andere Stelle (sie nennen den fleineren Strand sie) Kehrt sich gegen das ödere Meer, in die wogende Wildniß, Wo sein Ufer du siehst, als das, auf welchem du selbst stehst. Nur ein geringeres Boot mag hier anlanden; es liegen 10 Kelsige Trümmer umher, und es braust die beständige Brandung.

Auf bem erhöhteren Fels erscheint ein zerfallendes Borwerk, Mit Schießscharten versehn; sei's, baß hier immer ein Wachtthurm

Ragte, ben offenen Strand vor Algiers Flagge zu huten, 15 Die von dem Giland oft Jungfrauen und Junglinge wegstahl; Sei's, baß gegen ben Stolz Englands und erfahrene Seefunft Erst in der jungeren Zeit es erbaut der Napoleonide, Dem Parthenope fonft ausspannte bie Pferbe bes Wagens. Ihn bann aber verjagte, verrieth, ja tödtete, seit er

20 Ans treulose Gestab burch schmeichelnde Briefe gelockt ward. Steigst du herab in ben sandigen Ries, so gewahrst du ein Felsstück Niedrig und platt in die Wogen hinaus Trop bieten ber Brandung;

Dort anlehnt sich mit rundlichem Dach die bescheidene Wohnung Dürftiger Fischer, es ist die entlegenste Bütte ber Insel,

25 Blos burch riesige Steine beschützt vor fturmischem Undrang, Der oft über ben Sand wegspült und die Schwelle benett ihr. Raum hegt, irgend umber, einfachere Menschen die Erde: Ja faum begt sie sie noch, es ernährt sie bie schäumende Woge. Nicht die Gefilde der Insel bewohnt dies arme Geschlecht, nie 30 Bfludt es bes Delbaums Frucht, nie schlummert es unter bem

Valmbaum:

Nur die verwilderte Myrte noch blüht und der wuchernde Cactus Aus unwirthlichem Stein, nur wenige Blumen und Meergras; Eher verwandt ift hier bem gewaltigen Schaumelemente Alls der beackerten Scholle der Mensch und dem üppigen Saatseld.

35 Gleiches Geschäft erbt stets von dem heutigen Tage ber nächste; Immer bas Net auswersen, es einziehn; wieber es trocknen Heber bem sonnigen Kies, bann wieder es werfen und einziehn. Bier hat fruhe ber Knabe versucht in ber Welle zu platschern, Frühe bas Steuer zu breben gelernt und bie Ruder zu schlagen,

Hat als Kind muthwillig gestreichelt ben rollenden Delphin, 40 Der, durch Töne gelockt, an die Barke heran sich wälzte. Mög' euch Segen verleihen ein Gott, sammt jeglichem Tagwerk, Friedliche Menschen, so nah' der Natur und dem Spiegel des Weltalls!

Möge, da größeren Bunsch euch nie die Begierbe gelispelt, Möge der Thunfisch oft, euch Beute zu sein, und der Schwertsisch 45 Hier auschwimmen! Es liebt sie der Esser im reichen Neapel. Glückliche Fischer! wie auch Kriegsstürme verwandelt den Erdstreis,

Freie zu Sclaven gestempelt und Neiche zu Dürftigen, ihr nur Saht hier Spanier, saht hier Britten und Gallier herrschen, Ruhig und sern bem Getöse ber Welt, an ben Grenzen ber Menschheit,

Bwijchen bem schroffen Geklüft und bes Meers anschwellender Salzfluth,

Lebet! Es lebten wie ihr des Geschlechts urälteste Bäter, Seit dies Eiland einst von dem Sitz der Sirene sich losrif, Oder die Tochter Augusts hier süße Verbrechen beweinte. Platen (1827).

19. Amalfi.

Festtag ist's und belebt sind Zellen und Gange bes Klosters, Welches am Felsabhang in ber Nahe bes schönen Amalsi Bluth und Gebirge beherrscht, und bem Auge behaglichen Spieleraum

Gönnt, zu den Füßen das Meer und hinauswärts kantige Gipfel, Steile Terraffen umher, wo in Lauben die Rede sich aufrankt. Doch nicht Mönche bewohnen es mehr, nicht alte Choräle Hallen im Kirchengewölb' und erwecken das Echo des Kreuzgangs; Leer steht Saal und Gemach, in den Kalktufgrotten der Felswand

5

Knien, ber Gebete beraubt, eingehende Beiligenbilber.

10 Sonntags aber entschallt ben veröbeten langen Gebäuden Frohe Musik, es besucht sie die luftige Jugend Amalki's; Kinder beschwingen im Hof, bligaugige Knaben, den Kreisel Nasch an der Schnur, und sie fangen den taumelnden dann in der Hand auf;

Aeltere werfen die Augel indeß, die Entsernungen meffend, 15 Zählen, im Spiele der Morra, die Finger mit hurtigem Scharfblick,

Ober sie stimmen zu rauhem Gesang einfache Guitarren, Freudebewegt. Theilnehmend erscheint ein gesitteter Jüngling Unter der Schaar, doch nicht in die Spiele sich selbst einmengend; Hoch vom steilen Gebirge, das Fest zu begehn in Amalsi,

20 Schön, wie ein Engel des Herrn, in die Tiefe heruntergestiegen: Reizend in Ningen umfräuselt die Bran'n schwarzlockigen Haupthaars

Schimmernde Nacht, rein leuchtet die blühende Flamme des Auges, Nie von Begierde getrübt und dem Blick zweideutiger Freundschaft.

Doch wer kann, ba die Zeit hinrollt, festhalten die Schönheit? 25 Schweige davon! Nings gahnt, wie ein Schlund, die gewisse Zerstörung:

Tritt auf jene Balkone hinaus, und in duftiger Ferne-Siehst du das User entlegener Bucht und am User erblickst du Herrliche Säulen, in Neihn aufstrebendes dorisches Bildwerk. Nur Cidechsen umklettern es jeht, nur flatternde Naben 30 Ziehen geschaart jeht über das offene Dach lautkreischend; Brombeern becken die Stusen, und viel gistsamiges Unkraut

Brombeern beden bie Stufen, und viel giftsamiges Unfraut Kleibet ben riesigen Sturz absallender Trümmer in Grün ein. Seit Jahrtausenden ruht, sich selbst hinreichend und einsam, Boll trogbietender Krast, dein fallender Tempel, Poseibon, Mitten im Saibegefild und zunächst an bes Meers Ginobe. 35 Bölfer und Reiche zerftoben indeß, und es welfte für ewig Jene bem Leng nie wieder gelungene Rose von Baftum! Alber ich laffe ben Geift abirren. D fomm' nach Amalfi, Komm' nach Amalfi gurud! Hier führt ein lebendiges Tagwerk Menschen vorüber. Wenn auch einstürzen die Burgen ber Bäter 40

Auf bes Gebirgs Voriprungen, wenn auch fein Majaniello, Der bie Gemüther bes Bolfs burch fiegende Suaba babinriß, Willfür haßt, noch branden die Wogen, es rudert der Enfel, Wie es ber Ahnherr that in ben blühenden Tagen des Freistaats, Noch aus heimischer Bucht, aufziehend bie Segel, bas Fahrzeug. 45 Sprich, was reizender ift? Nach Guben die Fläche ber Salifluth, Wenn sie smaragdgrün liegt um zackige Klippen und anwoat, Ober ber plätschernde Bach nach Norden im schattigen Mühlthal? Cei mir, werbe gegrüßt breimal mir, fcones Almalfi, Dreimal werbe gegrüßt! Die Natur lacht Segen, es wandeln 50 Liebliche Madchen umber und gefällige Knabengestalten, Wo bu ben Blick ruhn läffest in diesem Aligle ber Annuth. Ja, hier konnte bie Tage bes irbischen Seins ausleben, Ruhig wie schwimmendes Silbergewölf burch Rächte des Bollmonds.

Irgend ein Berg, nach Stille begierig und füßer Beschränkung. 55 Aber es läßt ehrgeiziger Bruft unftate Begier mich Wieber verlaffen ben Git preismurbiger Erbebewohner. Bannt am Ende vielleicht in bes Nords Schneemufte gurud mich. Wo mein lautendes Wort gleichlautendem Worte begegnet. Platen (1827).

20. Das Fischermädehen in Burano.

Strickt mir fleißig am Net, ihr Schwestern! Es foll's ber Geliebte

Heut noch haben, sobald im besegelten Nachen er heimkehrt.

Weßhalb zaubert er heute so lang? Die Lagune verstacht sich Schon, und es legt sich ber Wind; um bas leuchtende hohe Venedig,

5 Wie es den Wassern entsteigt, ausbreitet sich Abendgewölk schon. Oftwärts suhren sie heut mit dem Fahrzeug gegen Altino, Wo in den Schutt hinsank ehmals die bevölkerte Seestadt. Hänsig erbeuten sie dort Goldmünzen und prächtige Steine, Wenn sie das Neh einziehn, die betagteren Fischer erzöhlen's:

10 Möchtest du auch, o Geliebter, und recht was Köstliches sinden!

Schön wohl ist es zu fischen am Abende, wann die Lagune Blist, und bas schimmernde Net vom hangenden Meergras funkelt,

Tegliche Masche wie Gold und die zappelnden Fische vergoldet;

15 Auf bem besuchteren Plate bann wandelt bie fraftige Jugend Jeber im Staat, mein Freund vor ben Uebrigen schön und besischen.

Oftmals lauschen wir dann dem Erzähler, und wie er verkündigt Worte der Heiligen uns, und die Thaten des frommen Albanus, Welcher gemalt hier steht in der Kirche, des Orts Wohlthäter.

20 Doch als seine Gebeine hierher einst brachten bie Schiffer, Konnten sie nicht an's Ufer ben Sarg ziehn, weil er so schwer schien;

Lange bemühten bie ftarken gewaltigen Männer umsonst sich,

30

Triefend von Schweiß, und zusetzt ließ jeglicher ab von der Arbeit. Siehe, ba kamen heran unmundige sockige Kinder, Spannten, als war's zum Scherz, an das Seil sich, zogen ben Sarg bann

Leicht an ben Strand, gang ohne Beschwerde, mit freundlichem Lächeln.

Dieses erzählt der bewanderte Greis; dann häufig erzählt er Weltliche Dinge zumal, und den Raub der venetischen Bräute, Die nach Olivolo giengen zum fröhlichen Fest der Vermählung: Jede der Jungfrau'n trug in dem zierlichen Kördchen den Mahlsschab,

Wie es die Sitte gebot. Ach, aber im Schilfe verborgen Lauert ein Trupp Seeräuber; verwegene Thäter der Unthat Stürzen sie plöglich hervor und ergreisen die bebenden Mädchen, Schleppen in's Fahrzeug alle, mit hurtigen Nubern entweichend Doch vom Geschrei widerhallt schon rings das entsetze Benedig: 35 Schon ein bewaffneter Hause von Jünglingen stürmt in die Schiffe,

Ihnen der Doge voran. Bald holen sie ein die Verruchten, Bald, nach männlichem Kampse, zurück im verdienten Triumphzug Führen sie heim in die jubelnde Stadt die geretteten Jungfrau'n. Also berichtet der ehrliche Greis, und es lauscht der Geliebte, Küstig und schlank, wohl werth, auch Thaten zu thun wie die Vorwelt.

Oft auch rubert hinüber in's nahe Torcello ber Freund mich. Ehmals war's, so erzählt er, von wimmelnden Menschen bevölkert, Wo sich in Einsamkeit jetzt salzige Wasserkanäle Hinziehn, alle verschlammt, durch Felder und üppige Neben. 45 Aber er zeigt mir den Dom und des Attila steinernen Sessel Auf dem verödeten Platz mit dem alten zertrümmerten Nathhaus, Wo der geslügelte Löwe von Stein aus sonstigen Tagen

Ragt, als diese Lagunen beherrschte der heilige Markus.
50 All dies sagt mir der Freund, wie's ihm sein Bater gesagt hat.
Rubert er heimwarts mich, dann singt er ein heimisches Lied mir,
Bald "holdseliges Nöschen" und bald "in der Gondel die Blonde."
Also vergeht, uns allen zur Freude, der herrliche Festtag.

Stridt mir fleißig am Net, ihr Schwestern! Es foll's ber Geliebte

55 Heut noch haben, sobald im besegelten Nachen er heimfehrt. Platen (1833).

21. Im Theater zu Caormina.

Barte vergängliche Wölfchen umfliegen ben schneeigen Aetna, Während bes Meers Abgrund flar wie ein Spiegel erscheint; Steil aufthürmt sich die Stadt, hoch über den Gärten der Klöster, Ueber ben blühenden Wein, ragen Copressen empor.

Fern in der Sonne verglühn die gesegneten Küsten Italiens, Schöner und üppiger noch als die sikulischen Au'n: Vor mir seh' ich die kleine, die selssenumschattete Seebucht, Welche zum Bad vormals seligen Nomphen gedient,

Die fich ber ewigen Jugend erfreut in ber tiefen Kryftallfluth,

Der ber Brandungen auch rauschende Welle behorcht. Beither hast bu ben Dichter geführt, auf griechischem Boben Sei'n bir, beutscher Gesang, weichere Laute vergönnt!

Schon vor sechs Tahrhunderten einft, in den Tagen der Vorzeit, Haft du der lyrischen Kunst würzige Blüthe gepflegt.

15 Walter und Wolfram lebten, und rings um die Wiege der Kaiser, Die hier herrschten, erscholl feuriger Minnegesang.

Lang zwar schwiegst bu hierauf, boch lang auch schwiegst bu in Hellas;

Denn Jahrhunderte flohn nach ben Webichten Homers,

Zie figene Suige.	•
Bis der dolischen Leier entströmte die Seele der Sappho; Edlere Bölfer umwehn Stürme der Wiedergeburt,	- 20
	20
Denen sie bann neufräftig entwachsen in doppelter Schönheit :	
Selig ber Morgen, an dem wieder, o Kunft, du erwachst!	
Freudvoll seist bu begrüßt, wiewohl schlaftrunken und scheu noch	ţ),
Dich wird stählen jedoch bald bie geschäftige Zeit.	
Ja, es entsprang auf's Neu germanischem Boben bie reiche	25
Quelle der lyrischen Kunft. Freilich, es haben sich nicht	
Allguergiebiger Alber erfreut Kleift, Bürger und Stolberg,	
Aber es war ihr Lied echten Gefühlen geweiht.	
Schiller und Klopstock fangen und Goethe, die Blume der Anmu	th
Rückert und auch Uhlands Muse, vor allen beliebt.	30
Darf ich ber neunte zu fein mich rühmen? Bedächtige Manne	r
Leugnen es nicht, mir ward lieblicher Acfte Gewind.	
Hier in dem ehmals oft von Gefängen umflutheten Giland,	
Das Cpicharmus bereits füllte mit Festmelodien,	
Wo Stefichorus fang und Simonides einst, und benachbart	35
Ibycus (beine zugleich, Aleschylus, Urne bewahrt's),	
Wo so gewaltige Hymnen ersonnen ber göttliche Pindar,	
Wo Theofrit sich drauf unter die Hirten gemischt:	
Hier, Germania, laß auf diesen unsterblichen Trümmern	
Brechen die Lorbeern mich, die du bewilligetest!	40
Doch nicht sei'n um mein schwermüthiges Haupt sie gewunden	,
Nein, auf beinem Altar feien fie niebergelegt	

Platen (1835).

22. Die schöne Buche.

Ganz verborgen im Wald kenn' ich ein Platchen, ba stehet Gine Buche: man sieht schöner im Bilbe fie nicht.

Rein und glatt, in gediegenem Buchs, erhebt fie fich einzeln, Keiner ber Nachbarn rührt ihr an ben seibenen Schmud.

5 Mings, fo weit fein Gezweig ber ftattliche Baum ausbreitet, Grünet ber Rasen, bas Aug' ftill zu erquicken, umber: Gleich nach allen Seiten umgirft er ben Stamm in ber Mitte:

Runftlos fcuf bie Natur felber bies liebliche Rund. Bartes Gebuich umgränget es erft; hochstämmige Baume,

Folgend in bichtem Gedrang', wehren bem himmlischen Blau. Reben ber bunfleren Fülle bes Gichbaums wieget bie Birfe

Ihr jungfräuliches Saupt schüchtern im goldenen Licht. Alls ich unlängst einsam, von neuen Gestalten bes Commers Alb vom Pfabe gelockt, bort im Gebuich mich verlor,

15 Führt ein freundlicher Beift, des Bains auflauschende Gottheit, Hier mich zum erstenmal plöglich, ben Staunenben, ein. Welch Entzücken! Es war um die hohe Stunde des Mittags,

Lautlos alles, es schwieg selber ber Bogel im Laub.

Und ich zauderte noch auf den zierlichen Teppich zu treten, Festlich empfieng er ben Fuß, leise beschritt er ihn nur. Jeho gelehnt an ben Stamm (er trägt bas breite Gewölbe Nicht zu hoch), fieß ich rundum die Augen ergehn,

Wo ben beschatteten Kreis bie feurig strahlende Conne Fast gleich meffend umber faumte mit blendendem Rand.

25 Alber ich stand und rührte mich nicht; bamonischer Stille, Unergründlicher Ruh' lauschte mein innerer Ginn.

Cingeschloffen mit bir in biefem sonnigen Bauber = Gürtel, o Einfamkeit, fühlt' ich und bachte nur bich. Co. Dierife.

23. Chelidono.

Wo die Platane sich riesig erhebt im Schatten ber Waldschlucht, Ragt, in Trümmern bereits fallend, bas Kloster empor.

Langst ist ber Monche Gesang in ber Kirche verhallt, und ce buftet

Weihrauch nimmer; bes Chors ewige Lampe verlosch: Aber ber Quell, ber kühl am Altar aufsprudelt, erquickt noch 5 Häufig den Wandrer; er spricht dankend ein kurzes Gebet. Geibel (1839).

24. Grab des Themistohles.

Wo am zackigen Fels das Gewog sich brandend emporbäumt, Senkten die Freunde bei Nacht heimlich Themistokles Leib In heimathlichen Grund. Festgaben und Todtengeschenke

Brachten sie bar, und es floß reichlich bie Spende des Weins. Aber den Jorn des verblendeten Bolfes kleinmuthig befürchtend Stahlen sie leise sich heim, ehe die Dämmrung erschien. Denksteinlos nun schlummert der Held. Doch drüben im Spätzroth

Ragt ihm, ein ewiges Mal, Salamis Felsengestab.
Oeibel (1839).

25. Gnomen.

I.

Bist du der Selbstsucht los, so gehorche der ahnenden Seele, Und das Bezweiseln der Welt störe dir nimmer den Weg; Folge getrost. Um schroffesten Hang wallt sicher die Unschuld, Durch die Grube des Leu'n führt sie beschirmend ein Gott. Selber das Unglück wandelt sich ihr zur erhebenden Staffel; Gieng doch aus finsterer Haft Ioseph im Purpur hervor. Aber fürchte die Schuld, und mehr noch fürchte den Hochmuth, Der wie berauschender Wein rasch dir die Sinne verwirrt. Unch Alexander erlag, der gewaltige Liebling des Schickfals, Sh' sein Ziel er erreicht, weil er der Götter vergaß.

10

5

5

II.

Kühl zu beinem Verstand spricht jegliche Lehre; sie bleibt bir Ewig ein Todtes, sobald fremd sie von außen dir kommt. Was dir ein Anderer giebt, und wär' es das Köstlichste, frommt nicht,

Wenn du den schlafenden Klang tief in der Seele nicht trugst.

5 Wunder begreifen sich nicht, du mußt sie im Innern erleben, Jeglicher Glaub' ist ein Wahn, den du nicht selber ersuhrst. Nur was selbst du erkennst als ein Göttliches, das dir herabkam, Hat, ein lebendiger Hauch, dich zu verwandeln die Macht.

26. Shakespeare.

Keiner erfannte ben Menschen wie du, glorwürdiger Britte, Aber ein Höheres noch, Meister, verehr' ich an dir: Daß du in sterblicher Brust stets flar die geheiligte Satung Trugst, nach welcher der Welt Lenker die Dinge regiert.

27. Gott und Mensch.

Menschen, willst du sie lieben, so mußt du zuvor sie erkennen, Gott erkennest du nur, Suchender, wenn du ihn liebst. Geibel.

28. Der Glaube.

Unsichtbar, wie bas Wasser ben Baum von der Wurzel zum Givsel

Tränkt und jeglichem Zweig Blätter und Blüthen erweckt, So durchströme mit Kraft dein innerstes Leben der Glaube, Doch man erkenn' ihn nur an der gezeitigten Frucht.

Geibel (1877).

NOTES.

T.

In this poem Schlegel describes and illustrates by his own example the varied character and graphic power of the dactylic hexameter, as the peculiar measure of epic (v. 6, 15), didactic (v. 16), and idyllic (v. 17) poetry.

- 1. The first part of the sentence which contains the simile, embraces vv. 1—4; the apodosis (fo and) is contained in v. 5.—tem=temjenigen; it is the demonstrative pronoun, and therefore long.—turdsfoissen is transitive, but the simple verb soissen is intransitive. In this manner many intransitive verbs may become transitive when compounded with prepositions. Comp. the constructions of navigare and circumnavigare in Latin, and of πλείν and περιπλείν in Greek.—The common form is the Metreshöhe.
- 2. We say both nitgent and nitgents, but the latter is, perhaps, more common in ordinary German.—umfdrantt=ringsum eingeschränft.
 - 3. Daß = fo baß.
- 4. Die Lust athmet hell is a highly poetical expression. The verb athmen ('to breathe') is properly employed of a living being; but, as J. Grimm says (Wört. 1. 593) nicht bleß Menschen eber Thiere athmen, auch ter übrigen Natur wird ein Uthmen, gleichsam Dusten, Wehen, Leuchten beigelegt, and he quotes from Goethe füß wie tie athmente Lust (Wetthers Leiten, p. 116 Hempel) where Goethe translates from Macpherson's Ossianic poem 'The Songs of Selma.' The corresponding English words are 'sweet as the breathing gale' (Ossian, Lond. 1796, vol. 1. p. 192). Grimm himself compares the Latin spirans aer.
 - 5. trāgt, 'carries along.'
- 6. Dipmp (originally the range of mountains separating Macedonia and Thessaly, and conceived in Greek mythology to be the residence of the gods) is employed in a wider sense to denote something high and majestic.

The hexameter receives the high majesty of epic poetry into the bosom of its ever-fruitful waters.

- 7. [o = chenso (comp. wie, 1.8). 'In the same manner hexametric verse becomes, so to say, a primeval parent of all the varied race of rhythm.' The hexameter was the earliest measure employed by the Greeks, and from this fountain-head all other metres may be said to have taken their rise.
- 8. December was conceived by the ancient Greeks as a river flowing round the whole earth, which they believed to be a flat circle. Out of this river, all other water on the earth was supposed to be supplied as well as again discharged into it.—Serrifyer is said in reference to the conception of Oceanus as a god.
 - q. entrieseln of the smaller, entbrausen of the larger rivers.
- 10. verruden = langfam verwarts femmen, von ber Stelle femmen.—Rowing is said to be muhveller ('more toilsome, laborious') than sailing, the notion implied in Seefahrt.
 - 11. In prose we should have to say tie Abgrunte ter Wogen.
- 12. Kirl instead of Schiff is poetical, just as keel may be used in English; comp. Latin carina.—Ballung is used of the agitation of the waves. Thus we say ras Basser wallt auf.
- 13. Observe the slow and steady spondees in the first part of the line, descriptive of slow motion and calmness; and again, the dactyls of the second part expressive of agility and swiftness.
- 14. immer sich selbst gleich, 'always one and the same,' though various in its employment, yet never differing as to its actual and primitive character.
- 15. Kampf=Bettfampf, certamen. Or we might say that battles and fights (Kampfe) are one of the principal themes of epic (=heroic) poetry.—
 fich gürten=Lat. accingi, gird oneself (for a contest).
- 16. Lehrsprich = lehrhafter Spruch .- ten Borenten (audientibus) is more poetical than ten Borern.
- 17. There is in the movement of this line something of the 'whispering' mentioned in it. The allusion is to the idyllic poetry of Theocritus; comp. the opening line of his first Idyl: ἀδύ τι τὸ ψιθύρισμα καὶ ἀ πίτυς, αίπόλε, τήνα, ʿΑ ποτὶ ταῖς παγαῖσι μελίσδεται ('dulce tibi pinus submurmurat, en tibi, pastor, Proxima fonticulis,' Terentianus Maurus p. 2430 P.).—Στρίίτα is formed in close imitation of the Greek εἰδύλλια—the common German form is τας Στρίί, plur. τὶς Στρίίτα.
- 18. Hexametric verse is called the 'nurse' of Homer, inasmuch as, while allowing full play to the varying moods of Homeric poetry, it at the same time regulated and strengthened its growth.—The oracles of Apollo at Delphi were generally delivered in hexameters.

19. This line is a direct translation of the concluding line of the Homeric hymn εἰs ᾿Αφροδίτην: αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ σεῖο καὶ ἄλλης μνήσομ᾽ ἀοιδῆς.

II.

1. Sommittes for take of the something that construction is not accurate in a grammatical point of view. Comp. Coleridge's translation of this distich:

Strongly it bears us along in swelling and limitless billows, Nothing before and nothing behind but the sky and the ocean.

III.

Coleridge has translated this distich also:

In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column,

In the pentameter aye falling in melody back.

IV.

Der fießgigste Gebertstag is one of the most charming idyls in the German language. The subject is of exceeding simplicity. A country schoolmaster celebrates his seventieth birthday and, while he is asleep after dinner, his newly married son, who has already advanced to the dignity of pastor, arrives, with his young wife, nothing daunted by the snowstorm and the bad roads. The scene is at Stolp, now a small town, then only a village in the Prussian province of Pomerania. Comp. also v. 55.—It may be observed that there is an earlier and somewhat shorter version of this poem. We have adopted the latest version given by the poet himself.

- 1. Popilie, a collection of sermons on the principal Sundays of the year. The name is said to be derived from the Latin post illa (sc. verba), commonly subjoined to the texts as a phrase introductory to the sermons themselves.—German rooms are, as is well known, warmed by closed stoves, and not by open fire-places.
- 3. Nathe (properly 'a scar') is here used of the small indentations from which hair has been plucked away: rad leter hat feine Nathen (Sanders); braunnarbig is explained by Grimm=braungenarbt, von leter, but without a reference.—Der Jucht, pl. Juchte, 'Russian leather,' from the Russian juft; it is, however, much more common to say ter Juchten.
- 4. gefegnet, 'prosperous.'—Greiverf, the name once used to denote a village with a jurisdiction of its own, and not subject to a lord of the manor.
- 5. Stifter is derived from L. custos, the parish clerk being conceived as the 'guardian' of the sacred vessels and vestments of a church.

- 6. bis auf, 'with the exception of.' Greise ter Berzeit is a somewhat quaint expression to denote sehr alte Greise. Comp. Berwelt, below, v. 184.
- 7. Tamm had taught the rising generations of the village both manners (Sitte) and learning (Greenting).
- 8. As organist he had played at the weddings, as schoolmaster he and his boys had sung the dirge at the funerals.—Observe the peculiar expression einen himmes fingen, which would literally mean, 'to get some one out of the way by singing,' but is here employed of singing at the final stage of this world's journey.
- 10. The 'comforting texts' (Ξρτῦφε) and 'exhortations' (to a godly life) are contained in the Politice.
- 11. Sein Bluf starrte is less common than wurte starr.—Observe the spondaic termination of the line, which is justified in the case of a tetra-syllabic word.
- 12. Raimanf or Raimanf is a kind of woollen material, said to have been first manufactured in Brabant, though its name points to an eastern origin, as it is derived from the mediæval Greek καμηλαύκιον. The English form of the word is calamanco, for which see Webster.
- 13. In prose we should say mafrend ihm tie Brille entglitten und fein filberfarbenes Saurthaar unbebedt war.
- 17. Das erích(e)te Scit is the long life graciously granted him by God's mercy.
- 18. In childish imitation of a clergyman, the boy had stood and held forth on a footstool.
- 19. Observe, here and in the preceding line, the omission of the plups. of the auxiliary: hatte. This is not common in prose.—Both mit Neth and the adj. thener in the next line express the great effort which the poor schoolmaster had to make in order to maintain his boy at the grammar school (sateinische Echuse, now commonly called Ormnasium or Oesehrtenschuse) and university (Maremie).
 - 21. einhellig is a more select expression than its synonym einstimmig.
- 22. wirthlich, 'economical'; his wife was a good housewife, one of the principal virtues of German ladies.—Berfahr is in common use, but Nachfahr, though used even by Goethe and Immermann, is antiquated now and generally superseded by Nachfelger. It should, moreover, be observed that Berfahr commonly forms the genitive res Berfahren, but even Goethe has once tie Arbeiten eines hichft finnigen Berfahrs (Sanders, 1. 388, 111.).
 - 23. Fernher = aus ter Ferne her, πόρρωθεν .- feines, i.e. tes Baters.
 - 24. The ordinary form is ter Tabad, but Tobad occurs also in Goethe,

and is still employed in the phrase tas ift flatfer Tobas, by which we denote something strange and hard to believe.—Fracht=Frachtwagen, 'carrier.'

- 25. getoben is often used in the sense of promising in solemn terms.—Observe the omission of tag after a verb of promising and declaring.
- 26. This is a shortened conditional clause, = wenn nicht (or falls nicht) Schlwege...hemmten.—verschneien, 'to snow up'; in this and similar instances the prefix ver expresses corrupting and spoiling.—For Grunte see note on v. 78 below.
 - 28. empfahn is archaic and poetical instead of empfangen.
 - 30. fid) etwas frenten (or frentiten) is commonly used in the sense of indulging in a luxury.
- 31. Sie hatten geftingt is unusual instead of sie hatten ihre Glaser erstingen lassen or angestesen. According to Grimm's Dictionary, v. 1183, the weak verb stingen would appear to be peculiar to Voss. For the custom of gently striking the glasses together when drinking a health, we may refer to Goethe's Hermann and Dor. 1. 171, heiter stangen segleich bie Glaser tes Birthes und Pfarrers; see our note in the edition in the Pitt Press Series. See also our Book of Ballads on German History, XXII. 53.—Observe the peculiarly disjointed position of the two genitives dependent on Gesuntheit.
 - 32. faben = feben mochten.
 - 34. fort = immer weiter.
- 36. In prose: wenn man nur immer mit Gottvertraun und Beharrlichfeit Gutes will, bas führet....
- 37. traut is an adj. expressing unlimited trustworthiness (comp. traucu and treu); hence it is often used as a term of endearment.
- 38. Imperative expressions like this, in which the verb 'to be' (fei) is omitted, are not at all uncommon in colloquial German.
- 39. The common form is je...telle. But in phrases of a proverbial character we often find je...je. Observe also the omission of the verb substantive.
- 40. Voss has varied the common proverb aller Unfang ift fomer.—Observe the difference between her Beginn, 'the beginning, commencement,' and has Beginnen, 'the undertaking, enterprise.'
- 42. Comp. St Matt. vi. 26, Sehet bie Bogel unter tem himmel an: fie faen nicht, fie ernten nicht, fie fammeln nicht in bie Scheunen, und euer himmlischer Bater nahret fie boch. 28. Und warum forget ihr für bie Kleibung? Schauet bie Lilien auf bem Felbe, wie fie wachsen: fie arbeiten nicht, auch spinnen fie nicht. 29. 3ch sage euch, bag auch Salomo in aller seiner herrlichfeit nicht befleibet gewesen ift als berselben eine.
 - 43. alten is less common than altern = alt werten.

- 44. Sanft = jachte, leife, allmählich .- Sinn is used in the sense of the derivative Befinnung.
- 45. Sorge=Sorgfalt.—The dim. Mütterchen is used in an endearing sense.
 - 46. fie, the two married people.
- 47. Redtlid is here used as a synonym of adition ('respectable'), a use of the word peculiar to Low German dialects: in High German we might say redte Gafte, though even this would be merely colloquial.
- 48. unten means 'to sweep clean.' The poet has employed the Low German form of the word; the little (=the Gule) denotes a besom somewhat resembling an owl, a kind of mop. In the country it is the custom to strew the floor with sand, and to sprinkle it with water. Comp. below, v. 70.
- 49. Wartinen ('curtains') is the expression used in the North, while in the South Berhänge is preferred.—Der Mfev is less usual than ter Mfeven, but comp. the Eng. alcove (Span. alcoba, from Arabic al-kubbatu, 'the vaulted room,' whence also Fr. aucube). The 'Alkoven' in a German house is a curtained recess frequently used as a bedchamber.
 - 50. Terrich is here used in the sense of Tijchtede.
- 52. Die Leveje, from the Greek λευκόν ἴον, 'white violet' (Engl. stock).—Spanischer Psesser, a variety of the plant denominated piper.—Geltlad, Engl. wall-flower.
- 53. Maititie, Convallaria majalis, called also Maititumen, Mairifeli, or Bauten in some places. This plant is frequently grown indoors.
- 54. The omission of the e in ge(ϕ cu(e)rt is harsh, and would not occur in prose.—In the country we may still occasionally see rooms set out and decorated with plates and other crockery.
- 55. flettinijo, manufactured at Stettin, the capital of the province of Pomerania.
- 56. Blaugehlunt = mit blauen Blumen geziert.—Feuerliese is likewise a Low German word, unknown in the South; Grimm, v. 673, explains ein tragbarer Dsen in rollsmäßigem Gebrauch, and quotes from the Holstein dialect Riese, Fürtiese, the very word used by Voss. In Switzerland small stoves of this kind are called Giuthhunt, on account of the live coals with which they are filled.
- 57. Desem, a Low German word: eine kleine Schnellwage, tie turch eine mit Blei ansgegessene Kolbe, auf einem Seile schwebent, tie Last gegenüber bestimmt, Voss. Grimm, II. 1028, quotes only the present line in illustration of the word.
 - 58. befaitet = mit Gaiten bezogen.

- 59. bebiltett is a formation foreign to ordinary prose; Grimm, 1, 1211 gives 'bebiltetn, imaginibus ornare' without any special reference. We should commonly say mit Biltern or Abbiltungen (biltlichen Darstellungen) verziert.
- 61~sq. This and the following lines are capital instances of the minute description of details, in which Voss excels.
- 63. We learn from this line, that just as 'Zacharias' had married his predecessor's daughter, his father himself, the Küfter, had for his wife the daughter of his own predecessor. Die selige Küsterin, 'the late wife of the (last) parish clerk' had bought this remarkable Schrant as a wedding-gist for her daughter, to keep in it her linen, which always forms the special pride of a German housewise, whose thristiness is almost measured by the size of her Leinenschrant —In all this description, Voss may have depicted the house of his own parents. Voss's father was a schoolmaster, his maternal grandfather a Küster.
 - 65. gungeln = tie Bunge vorftreden.
 - 67. zween is archaic and biblical, instead of zwei.
- 68. This is an instance of the *prolepsis* or *anticipation* of the subject of a dependent clause, which is thereby made the object of the main sentence—a construction so well known to the student of the Greek and Latin languages. (Here, e.g. we might say, ἡ γυνὴ νοήσασα τὸν γέροντα ὡς ἔκειτο καθεύδων).—Observe the fine expression, in athmentem ⓒἡlummer, 'in breathing sleep,' instead of the prosaic in seinem ※ஞிlummer athment.
- 69. It was 'a rush-bottomed chair.' The prefix be in binjenbejfochten expresses that a part only was made of rushes twisted together.
- 71. By so doing the good old woman prevented the clock from striking, and the cuckoo from calling out the hour. We must imagine an old-fashioned clock somewhat like the well-known Black Forest clocks.
- 73. Comp. the noun tas Schneegestöber, 'the snowstorm.' See below, v. 163.
- 74. Dit = Ditwint, one of the roughest and most trying winds in the north of Germany. Comp. below, vv. 119, 182.—wireelte=aufwireelte with an object easily to be supplied by the reader's imagination.
 - 75. More commonly ter Rraben. The omission of the e is unusual.
- 77. She was not aware of speaking or rather whispering what was uppermost in her thoughts.
- 78. We had the expression Grunte once before, v. 26. In Northern and Central Germany this is the term used of narrow, shallow dells and glens, while That denotes a valley surrounded by higher hills or mountains.
 - 79. There is a stress on muß: 'to be pitied is he who must needs

travel on through all this storm.'—In prose we should prefer fern von ber Ginfest.

- 80. Poor people go out to gather sticks in the forests, often with pinched stomachs and shivering with cold on account of their insufficient clothing.
 - Sr. weff, 'I daresay.'
- 82. The expression is proverbial: es ist ein Wetter, tag man keinen hund zur Thur hinaus jagen möchte.—sich erbarmen is here used in the general sense of Barmherzigkeit haben (sühlen) für (gegen) einen.
 - 83. Cohnchen is said in an endearing sense.
- 84. We also say von Rintesbeinen auf. Comp. the Latin a pueris, the Greek ἐκ παιδός.
- 85. Mein Gerz wühlt mir is not a common expression. We generally say mein Gerz klopft mir or arbeitet mir in ter Brust herum.—Country-people, and especially old people, have always a certain attachment to this or that innocent superstitious belief, should they be ever so well taught and educated in other respects. (The present passage is quoted in Grimm, 5, 282.) In one of Voss's Low German Idyls 'De Winterawent' we read: Straft sit e Kater ten Bart, so betütet et Frömb' is en Spräswert (p. 44 Hempel).
 - 87. The common phrase is tas bereutet Besuch.
- 88. ©prach's unt is an imitation of the Homeric phrase ἢ ῥα καl, which Virgil has likewise rendered dixit et.—ertnen is more frequently used in a metaphorical sense (e.g. seine verhältnisse or Angelegenheiten ertnen); to denote actual putting in order, it is more usual to say in verhung bringen.
 - 89. In prose we should expect the plupf. verschoben hatte.
 - 90. Comp. v. 33 above.
- 92. The construction of tachetn with the genitive (after the analogy of fretten) is less common than that with the prep. über. But the verb tachen is often joined with the gen.—Therheit = therichter Gerante.
- 94. Trillio denotes linen of threefold thread, just as 3willio means a linen stuff of double thread.
 - 95. Her hands tremble with age.
- 96. The adj. blechen is not noticed in Grimm 2, 86, who quotes only the common form blechen, but Sanders 1, 158, III. quotes blechen from Goethe, Voss, and Rückert.—grefflumpig means 'cut in large pieces' (grefe Alumen).
 - 97. We commonly say wegicheuchen or vericheuchen.
- 98. Her husband had spared a few flies to keep him company during the winter.

- 99. In prose: sie hob von tem Gesimse.—Besen are goose-quills; Voss himself observes 'Aus Posen, Feterspulen, macht man gefärbte Aussage er Pfeisen.'
 - 101. In prose: fie hatte alles jum Empfang ber Kinter vorbereitet.
 - 102. Druder, the latch.
- 103. rummein is a mimetic word, like *rumble* in English; but it does not exactly belong to the vocabulary of a choice diction. Sanders quotes it from this passage, and from another one in Voss.
- 104. Marie should be pronounced in two syllables, with the accent on the last.
- 106. Sastigen Schwungs is the gen. of quality or manner, instead of which we should prefer in prose in hastigem Schwungs.
 - 107. Der Umschwung, the turning of the wheel.
- 108. In this line we have an instance of the peculiar employment of the past participle in an imperative sense, instead of scharre slink schemige Kubsen etc. Comp. Goethe, Herm. and Dor. 1, 174, frisch, Gerr Nachbar, getrunsen! and our note on that passage.
- 110. Coffee, just after being roasted, has a fresher and more aromatic flavour.
- III. Rien = Rienhol; or Rienfran. Fir-wood is much used for lighting the fire, while turf (peat) and beechwood are employed to keep it up when once lighted.— Stammhol; means large solid pieces of the main trunk (Stamm) of the tree.
 - 113. Ginft tas Feuer = wenn tas Feuer ... finft.
- 114. Icitig is a very idiomatic word denoting 'unpleasant, disagreeable'; Icib is etymologically the same as loath. The connexion of these words may also be seen in such a sentence as this: tie Sache ist mir gang verseitet, I loathe the matter altogether.—In prose we should say, um ten seitigen Frost absumebren.
- 115. Fröfting (not a common word), 'one who easily shivers or feels cold,' from fröftetn, 'to shiver.'
- 117. A more correct construction would be ce braucht grüntlicher Warme (with the gen.). Comp., e.g., the quotations from Schiller given by Grimm 2, 319: ce braucht hier feiner Bollmacht, 'there is no need of a letter conferring full power upon you,' and (from Tell): was braucht's tes Crelmanns? Let us do it alone!' But there are also instances in Schiller (see Grimm 2, 318) analogous to the present passage; e.g. Es braucht tiefen thranenvollen Krieg (Wallenstein), 'This tearful war was needed.' Goethe also uses es braucht with the accusative, as is copiously illustrated by Grimm 1. c.—For finterchen comp. v. 121.

119. Barich is a word originally appertaining to Low German, which seems to have imported it from Danish; in High German it is commonly used with reference to living beings, ein baricher Denich, ein baricher Ton, ein bariches Besen; and in the adv. barich reten, einen barich ansahren. It is not usual to say ein baricher Bint, or, according to the construction in this passage, ter Bint west barich, though this agrees with the original meaning of the word, which is 'rough.' See Sanders 1, 87, 11., whose article is far more complete than Grimm's.—sustressen is an unusual verb, but the noun eine Lustreise is quite common.

120. waiftig is another importation from Low German, in which welig has the sense of wanton, sportive, frolicsome, from Bet or Baft, wantonness.' Since Voss, the word has been frequently employed in High German; comp. Sanders 3, 1457, 11. It is evident that Voss uses it here in the sense of strong and healthy; comp. 219, where the young wife describes her superabundance of health.—tammet means 'to work one's way slowly' through something; Grimm 2, 703 quotes the present passage as an illustration of this rare word, which is likewise foreign to High German. In Low German the usual form is temetin.

- 121. Ralbergen is a plural (Ralber) with the addition of a diminutival suffix, just like Rintergen above, v. 117. This is again a dialectic peculiarity, the correct forms being the Ralberg, pl. tie Ralberg.
- 122. Fact is the partition of the stables in which the cows stand.—
 Schümmatchen and Blüming are the names of the calves. It should be observed that endearing names are in Low German often terminated in ing.
- 123. frauein (or frauein) is a diminutival derivative of frauen, 'to scratch.' It does not appear to be a very common word. We should observe that Voss makes the servant talk in a very idiomatic and natural dialect.
 - 126. The more usual construction is fie fcimpfte auf ten Rauch.
- 127. The genuine spelling is eming (with an e) and not āming, as is found in some editions. In Middle High German it is *emezic*. The adj. is related to the name of that industrious little insect, the (English) *emmet*, &mie, &meie. See Grimm 3, 443.
 - 120. wurzig is the adverb qualifying tuftenter in the next line.
 - 130. Diele = Sausflur (entrance hall).
 - 131. Duble = Raffeemühle.
- 132. awangent is used in the sense of the compound eingwangent, which is often employed to denote 'holding fast' between two things.
 - 133. munter is not merely 'cheerfully,' but also 'busily, actively.'

- 137. verspünten is here merely a synonym of verspließen or sest jumagen. The verb itself occurs as early as the 13th century, but is used in the special sense of 'bunging' a cask or barrel.
 - 140. Thome is a shortened form of Thomas.
- 141. Ginen beehren or Ginem tie Ehre geben is a somewhat old-fashioned phrase for visiting some one. It is still generally used in written or printed forms of invitation, thus: Herr N. N. wird gebeten, tem Unterzeichneten...tie Chre seines Besuches zu schenfen.—von Alters (her), from long ago. Carp had always been the savourite dish of both.
- 142. Dol' er (subj.), 'let him fetch;' the object is omitted, but may be easily supplied from the preceding line.—Ithlich (Eng. 'ticklish') means here 'easily irritated, irritable;' see Grimm 5, 885, where this passage is quoted. Comp. also below, v. 157, 161, and 162, where we have the noun sizel. Hildebrand (in Grimm) observes 'bas scheint zugleich eigensinnig, grillig zu sein.'
- 143. Salter is unusual instead of the compound Behalter; here the chests are meant in which fish are kept until wanted.
- 144. wenn er auch...fplitterte expresses a wish, just as in English we may employ 'if at the same time he would'.... (Comp. the Greek $\alpha i \gamma \lambda \rho$ in Homer).
 - 145. bebeuten, here 'to explain it to him,' certiorem facere.
- 146. In some editions we read antömmt. The modification of the vowel in the second and third persons sing. pres. of temmen is somewhat quaint, and now almost out of use.
- 147. faum gesagt is an absolute participial phrase, instead of faum war bies gesagt. We may compare the analogous Latin idiom dictum factum huc abiit Clitipho, Ter. Hautontim. 904; and dictum factum invenerit aliquam causam, id. Andr. 381 (see also our notes on these passages).
- 148. rußicht is a secondary formation instead of rußig. A great many adjectives are in this manner formed both in ig and icht.
- 149. Monard is the name of the dog. Geburtstagsbroden are the leavings of the birthday table.
- 150. Rrampe is a wooden peg with which a door is fastened. According to Hildebrand (in Grimm 5, 2005) this is the name used in Westphalia of a Thurriegel von Golz, mit zwei Armen, um eine Achse sich brehend. Comp. Fr. crampon.
 - 151. Der (and tie) Dogge is used of a large dog, a bull-dog.
- 152. tas festliche Brod means the bread baked for the feast, i.e. the birthday. Comp. ter festliche Kussee below, v. 170.
 - 153. Er stredte ausruhente Glieber is not exactly common German,

though readily understood. We should, perhaps, say er stredte seine Otieber ans, um sich ansjuruhn.

155. The parenthetic sentence tenn inn from is added in explanation of the words in genutriger Arbeit: Thoms was working with all his might in order to drive away the cold.

156 sqq. It may be observed that it is a peculiarity of epic poetry that messages are generally delivered in pretty much the same words in which they were originally given. There are many instances of this in Homer.

158. treg (lit. 'in defiance'), in spite of the presence of Master's son and the Pastor.—We should notice the familiarity with which Marie employs the pronoun unfer. She is evidently a favourite servant, as may also be seen from the word Mutter with which she addresses her mistress, below, v. 171.

159. Saderlinglate, a chest in which the chopped straw (Saderling) is kept.

160. rerigiaff ich, the present instead of the future, denoting a certain and sure promise. So again v. 162.—renn after a comparative is archaic and poetical, instead of als.

164. puften means 'to breathe audibly.'

167. c8 fam: observe the impersonal use of something indefinite and not yet fully known. This is exceedingly common in German. So again, v. 171.

168. hertfüngein here 'to approach with tinkling bells.' Sledges in Germany always have bells.

172. verlor = ließ fallen.

176. Das Geflinge is not common instead of Geflingel.—Getrumpel is especially used of the heavy tramp of horses.

180. taker should be joined with rief, 'she called out to them'; taker denoting the direction in which the sound of her voice is supposed to go. This appears to be the only possible explanation of the punctuation adopted by Voss himself, and reproduced in our edition; but it should be confessed that it is extremely awkward, and does not suit the character of the German idiom. E. Götzinger proposes to join Willemmen taker! so as to mean 'welcome hither,' but then we should expect hier and not taker. Is it possible that Voss originally wrote allhier or taker (an old compound instead of the simple hier), and that the awkward taker owes its existence to a misprint or some other error?

183. 'When she had been exhorted to take care of herself.'

184. She means to say that the house, near which she stands, shelters her from the storm.—We should generally say tas half mir ten stremming ab.

- 185. The construction unfer Geschlecht war Berächter is very harsh, instead of alle unseres Geschlechtes waren Berächter.
 - 186. Belt here = 'generation,' Beschlicht.
- 188. Einen ans etwas hullen is an unusual phrase, instead of einem tie Umhullung abuchnen, ibn aus ter Sulle befreien.
 - 189. She at once petted and pitied her daughter.
- 191. tes Jahrzeugs Sorge is poetical instead of tie Sorge für tas F. or tie Besorgung tes F.
 - 192. ted, 'I hope, he is ---.'
- 193. tuften means to silence someone by a gesture or by the mere interjection 'tush.'
- 195. tas Gemahi is archaic and biblical instead of the Gemahiin. Voss himself observes in a note that he chose this form in imitation of Luther. We may refer to our note in the Ballads on German History, edited in the Pitt Press Series, p. 93 (II. 7). Schiller likewise uses tas Gemahi in this archaic manner, in a chorus in the tragedy Brant von Mehina:

Auch ein Raub war's, wie wir alle wiffen, Der tes alten Fürften ehliches Gemahl In ein frevelnd Chebett geriffen.

- 196. The proverb is wen Gett lieb hat, tem gibt er es im Schlafe. Comp. Ps. exxvii. 2.
 - 197. In prose: in tas gefauberte Schulzimmer.
 - 199. fie, i.e. tie Mutter.
- 200. bewuntert shews that she admires and praises her daughter's fur while hanging it up.
 - 201. schirmen is a more select expression than beschützen.
 - 203. an's Berg = lagt euch an's Berg truden.
- 204. For altent (instead of alternt) see above, v. 43.—Comp. Arndt's Lieb vom Feltmarschall (= Book of Ballads on German History, XXXVI. 7): o frijch flüßt sein Alter wie greisenter Wein (see also our note, p. 147).
- 205. μπινούπει is another illustration of the rule explained in our note on I. I (turchfigiffen).
 - 206. Unitsred, the peculiar garb of the Lutheran minister.
- 207. Gerzhlatt is an endearing appellation often used by caressing mothers; see Grimm IV. 2, 1226, where the present passage is also quoted.
 - 209. fotern is a poetic variety of fortern.
- 211. the Arme gefemings is an absolute participial construction, in which the noun is in the accusative. It corresponds to a Latin absolute ablative. See also our note on *Ballads on German History*, IV. 82 (p. 97).

- 213. In the time of the patriarchs the heart did not hide thoughts differing from those which the tongue uttered.
- 216. In the omission of the indef. article before artiges Kint we may notice an imitation of the imperfect speech of children. In the next line we are at liberty to add cin in both places, but there the omission of the article is in the style of poetry in general.
- 218. oftmals is an emphatic oft; comp. in English oft, often, and often-times.
 - 219. per lauter Gefuntheit, 'from excessive health.'
- 220. tarfiellent almost = reritellent; he now presents his young wife in a proper and formal manner.
- 221. The common expression is, einen auf Treu und Glauben annehmen, to accept someone on faith, or on credit, without further proofs and justifications.—gefchant is less common than schaut, which is read in some editions.
- 222. Compare the expression cin fernhafter Mann, 'a very manly character.'
- 223. In dactylic poetry it is very common to separate a genitive from the noun on which it depends. There are numerous instances of this peculiarity in Goethe's *Hermann and Dorothea*; see our observations in the edition of that poem in the Pitt Press Series, p. xvi. sq.
- 224. We should join Gabe jum Geburtstag. There is also the compound tie Geburtstagsgabe (v. 226) or tas Geburtstagsgefcent.
 - 225. trob (=tarob) is somewhat antiquated instead of tarüber.
 - 226. was Befferes is colloquial instead of etwas B.
- 228. tem Manne is dat. ethicus, so common in German. It would, however, be more usual in a phrase like this to say tie Hand ihres Mannes or ihren Mann bei ter Hand.
 - 231. verwunderte Augen, 'wondering eyes.'

We subjoin Götzinger's criticism on this poem which is justly considered one of the gems of German literature:

Der siebzigste Geburtstag ift bie beste aller Boffischen Iryllen unt überhaupt fein bestes Gebicht; er ift bas Muster einer Stylle: ein kleines, völlig in sich geschlossenes Bilv voll Lieblichteit und heimlichkeit. Gine handlung, eine Begebenheit im Sinne bes Epos ist nicht barin, aber lauter lebentige Gruppen, bie in immermabrenber Beweglichkeit sint, jeroch immer nur als ein Ganzes, so bag wir nicht bem Streben und bem Schickfale eines einzelnen helten folgen, ober ben Ausgang einer großen handlung erwarten.... Es treten (hier) in eigenthumlicher Beise eine Reihe bichterischer Bestrebungen zur Schöpfung einer Originalrichtung zusammen, bie sonst wenig mit einander gemeinsam haben. Norbeentsches Stillleben von ber ausge-

prägtesten Natur und homer; eine für ten Stand ter targestellten Personen, für einen Schulmeister und sein Weibchen, sast steise Haltung (it appears here, that the author of this criticism is not very samiliar with the lise of the North of Germany, else he would have recognized the almost photographic truth of these characters) streng in neuhechreutscher Diction (but it will be seen from our notes that even in this particular the poet has succeeded in maintaining the northern character of his poem) und tanchen eine gange Reihe nertreutscher Lofalnamen. Nur tas lieberolle Einleben tes Dichters in seinen homer, ter in Best eine Art Auferstehung erlebte, und tie turchaus würtige und etle Gesinnung machten es möglich, die witersprechenten Clemente zu neuem, wirtungsvollem Leben zu verbünden.

We may also add the epigram dedicated to Voss by Schiller and Goethe in their Xenien:

Bahrlich, es fullt mit Wonne bas Berg, bem Gefange ju horchen, Ahmt ein Ganger, wie ber, Tone bes Alterthums nach.

v.

Schiller's poem Der Spajiergang is the most prominent of those elaborate compositions in which he developed, in a poetical form, his philosophical ideas on the relation between Nature and Man. On the one hand we have here a splendid description of the everchanging harmony of nature paralleled with the fresh and vigorous culture of the Greeks, conformable to nature in all its principal phases; on the other hand we see the unnatural and artificial civilisation of the age preceding the French revolution, and those struggles themselves with all their caricatures of social life. But throughout this poem we perceive the longing for a life, in which nature and civilisation shall be in harmonious agreement, and all dissonance shall cease.

- 1—10. Address to Nature, into whose lofty and spacious sanctuary the poet enters with feelings of exuberant joy.
- t. The appellation mein Berg marks at the very outset the poet's deep sympathy with nature. It is 'his own hill' he salutes.—There seems, however, to be a slight inaccuracy in the epithet rothfith flrahlend, which cannot properly be applied to a hill except at sunrise or sunset; while the scene is apparently laid at midday, compare v. 17.
- 4. Over suggests the idea both of multitude and of song; the birds are the 'choristers' of the boughs, and they are ever in motion (fich miggl).
 - 5. Ruhige Blaue, the calm blue sky.
- 7. entsichn is the participle representing a complete sentence = nachtem er entsich entsichn ist.

- 8. enges Geffrath, 'narrow talk,' i.e. conversation restricted to but few subjects and carried on without a wide sweep of thought.
- 9. equident may be translated by 'reviving,' which is the original sense of the word (quick, 'living').
- 10. The eye drinks in the light greedily, as it has long been confined within the narrow limits of a room; the light itself is called energies, because it has an invigorating effect upon a person long kept within doors.
 - 11-20. Description of the varied life upon a sunny meadow.
- 11. Ane originally means land surrounded by water (M. H. G. orewe, 'water' = O. H. G. aha = Lat. aqua), hence in modern German 'a well-watered district.' (See also our notes on Ballads on Germ. Hist. VII. 10.)
- 12. The strife of the ever-changing hues displayed on the meadow is said to be 'charming' or 'delightful,' as it gratifies, and does not jar upon the senses. 'Their sweet strife melts into one harmonious concord' (Lytton).
- 13. verbreitet = ansgebreitet. The carpet of the meadow (see e.g. Johnson's Dict. s. v. carpet) is spread out far and wide.
- 14. foingt=foingeit (cf. v. 24); the path is said to wind through the green field in an artless and natural manner.
 - 15. zweiseint, doubtful whether to settle or fly onward.
- 16. In some editions we find the form rethsichten, which is not so correct as rethsichen; so also grunsichten for grunsichen, v. 32.
- 17. We generally use the plural in this phrase : tie Pfeile ter Sonne Beste = Bestwinte. Comp. Dit in ber siebzigste Geburtstag, v. 74.
- 20. We should observe the beautiful alliteration in Wint wegt.—veriifbert, 'silvered over': the grass receives a silvery tinge from the wind that sweeps over it and makes it bend down.
 - 21-26. The wood.
- 21. ambrefish, from the Greek $d\mu\beta\rho\delta\sigma ios$, 'immortal, divine,' denotes something awful and inspiring us with reverential feelings. The expression $d\mu\beta\rho\sigma\sigma l\eta \ \nu v \xi$ occurs in more than one passage in Homer.
- 22. The simple verb schatten is less common in prose than the compounds beschatten and überschatten.
- 23. Ochcimning means here the mysterious twilight of the wood.—ent-flight mir, is lost to my eyes.
- 25. The adj. laubig is not very common; we should generally say cia saubigter. In English we may also speak of a leafy screen.
 - 26. tas Blane is exactly the same as tie Blane above, v. 5.
- 27-36. On the height now reached (the path was called rising, v. 24) the poet obtains a distant view of mountain scenery.
 - 27. Berreißen is used both transitively (eine Sache gerreißen) and intransi-

tively (eine Cache gerreißt, 'tears. is torn').—We may say ter Balt öffnet sich, 'the wood opens.' Hence Schiller says ter geöffnete Balt, which is unusual instead of ter sich öffnente Balt.

- 28. Tag=Tagestint; when the poet entered the wood, he described the twilight in it as Nacht, v. 21.
- 29. Unablither, so far and distant that the eye cannot reach the end of it. The word is repeatedly used by Goethe in Hermann and Dorothea.
- 30. entigt, 'terminates.' The poet speaks of the horizon which seems to terminate the world, as far as he can look. The poetic mind takes the suggestions of fancy as actual reality.
- 31. gāḥiings is the adverb of the adj. gāḥ (instead of which we also have jāḥ); comp. the following formations: blintlings, meuփiings, rūdlings, rittlings, iḥrittlings; and the English darkling (which should not be explained as a participle, see Morris' Outlines, § 311, p. 194) may be paralleled with the adv. tuntelings still used in some German dialects (see Grimm, D. Gr. 2, 357).
- 32. Mallen means to go by slowly and majestically, hence ein Maller is an appellation sometimes applied to a pilgrim.
- 33. Schiller himself, in a letter to W. von Humboldt, makes the following observation with regard to the repetition of the word enties: 'Dağ ter ganze Gerameter zwischen ten beiten enties eingeschlessen wirt, macht hier, wo bas Unentliche vergestellt wirt, teine üble Wirfung. Es ift selbst etwas ewiges, ta es in seinen Unfang zurudläuft.'
- 36. geläntert = mit einem Gelänter (banister, railing) verseßen.—The existence of this pathway is the first trace of the hand of man, modifying and correcting the free agency of nature.
- 37-58. Rural Nature: the Innocence, Mirth and Tranquillity of a rustic population.
- 37. By the words 'the rich shores glide along by me,' the poet means that he traverses them with a rapid step.
- 38. Observe the beautiful alliteration in friplice Meiß. The epithet is most appropriate, inasmuch as the poet insinuates that industry and diligence spring from inward motives and are delightful to the worker who does his labour with a cheerful heart.—The prosperous valley bears joyful testimony (rüpmet) to the industry of the labourers.
- 39. The poet means the boundary lines between the single fields, Erengraine.—Icheiten = trennen, absorbern.
- 40. Tetrith, comp. v. 13 above.—Demeter ($\Delta \eta \mu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta \rho = Ceres$), the goddess of agriculture.—wirten is the technical term of weaving and embroidering.

- 41. Law alone preserves mankind; without law, there would be a bellum omnium contra omnes.
- 42. Comp. Ovid, Met. I. 127, in the description of the four ages of the world: de duro est ultima ferro. Protinus irrupit venae peioris in aevum Omne nefas: fugere pulor verumque fidesque: In quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique Insidiaeque et vis et amor sceleratus habendi.—Formerly Love alone was sufficient to keep man from hurting and injuring his fellow, but now the Law must restrict him.
- 43. in freieren Schlangen = sich immer freier schlängelnt, in immer freieren Wintungen.—geregelt, separately laid out. The fields are no longer lest to the sole guidance of Nature, but reduced to order and cultivated by man.
- 44. The road is sometimes 'swallowed up' by the forest, inasmuch as it is lost to the gaze of the beholder.
- 45. foinmernt, far-shining—the white road between the green fields that border it on both sides.
- 47. In Germany and Switzerland cows often have bells suspended round their necks. Comp. Schiller, Will. Till: Die braune Lifel (a cow) tenn' ich am Gelaut (p. 18 ed. Hempel).—beleht, full of life, lively.
- 48. Dieterball is used as a dactyl—against the modern rule (see p. 5), according to which it ought to be an amphimacer (---).—In prose we should say test einfamen hirten Gefang, or test hirten einfamer Gefang.—The shepherd turns aside from the haunts of men and tunes his song in solitude.
- 49. The smiling villages form, as it were, a garland along the banks of the river.—Some lie close to the river, others seem to hide themselves among trees, and others are built on the steep sides of the hills.
- 51. Nadpurlid ned denotes a primitive stage of existence when compared with the narrow life of towns, as described below, v. 71 sqq.
- 52. umruhen is transitive, according to the rule explained on 1.1.—We might also say ruhen um or liegen ruhig um.—Tach like the Lat. tectum = saus ('pars pro toto'). The house is 'lowly,' as we see from the next line.
- 54. The tree is here endowed, as it were, with human affection; it embraces, and thus shelters the lowly cot with its branches.
- 55. The inhabitants of the country are not yet 'wakened to freedom,' inasmuch as they are still content to abide by the laws of nature like other creatures of nature,—they act according to the laws made by nature, and willingly submit to the compulsion and coercion exercised by nature; hence they are not *free* agents, as they do not create for themselves the conditions regulating their life.

- 56. enge = cinengent, limiting their sphere of action.
- 57. The plural ter Ernten denotes the various 'harvests' gathered within the course of a year, such as Senerate, Obsterate, Remerate, etc.
- 58. Tagement is used as a dactyl, comp. v. 48. gleich, 'even,' always alike, without any great changes.
- 59—139. The busy life of towns and the higher aims of society as developed within the walls of a town.
- 59—66. A stately and stiff avenue of poplar-trees announces the approach of a town. The rural character of the landscape disappears.
- 59. ein fremter Geift, not the spirit with which he has hitherto soliloquized, one foreign to nature. Similarly eine fremte Fint is employed to express a country that has lost its original character, and has, so to speak, become estranged from itself.
- 62. In a state of nature all elements are still mixed and exist side by side with one another; man, animal, plant, and field, all dwell in close proximity and union; even the most dissimilar things are harmoniously united. But in a state of culture, such as arises in consequence of town life, all things of different species separate; the houses stand by themselves and form streets, being no longer intermixed with fields and trees; the trees are joined in avenues, gardens again are laid out in separate places, etc. (Götzinger).
- 63. Poplar avenues are exceedingly frequent in the south of Germany.— Στάπτε, 'ranks' (both of trees and of men).—The poplar-tree is styled 'proud,' because it is stiff and lofty, cultivated merely as an ornamental tree, and completely barren of fruit. Comp. νοτικήμι in the next line.
 - 64. georbueter Pomp=pomphafte Orbnung ('array').
- 65. wire is twice treated as a short syllable, while in reality it ought to be long. So again v. 71.
- 65. In the arrangement made everything appears to take a *significant* place; there is always a certain purpose and intention in the position assigned to each thing.
- 66. The poplar avenues which lead to the city are compared to a train of proud menials attending on their sovereign.
 - 67-72. The town.
- 68. Here again many editions read fessigten; comp. our note on v. 16.

 Thurment = gethurmt. In English we may also say 'the towering city.'
 In the same manner Schiller says in another poem (Melancholie an Laura, st. 3): Unite stells austhurmenten Passiste. Comp. also Klopstock, Messiah.
 VII. 5, 626: rings ertente tie thurmente Statt. (Milton, L'Allegro, 117, has 'tower'd cities.')

69 sq. The Fauni (sportive rural deities) are mentioned as an emblem of rustic life. They were embodiments of the elementary life pervading rustic scenery; in a city, these naïve but living conceptions of primitive religion disappear, while abstract devotion lends a higher (because more spiritual) life to stone (out of which temples and statues are made).

71 sq. There is an antithesis here implied in the preposition um in the hexameter, and in in the pentameter. The world *outside* is contracted

in town life, the world within is quickened and intensified.

73—100. Town life develops within the breast of man a large number of social virtues, especially patriotism and religious piety.

73. eifern = fich mit Gifer bestreben.

75. The retention of the e of the suffix in a verbal form which has undergone modification of the root-vowel (jáylag-en—jáylāg-t) is contrary to rule, but occasionally admitted by dactylic poets.

78. In this description we should not forget that the poet is always thinking of the early Greek communities. Ancestral sepulchres were then highly honoured, and even religious rites performed there in remembrance of the departed. This is expressed by the verb retripten.

79. In almost all Greek cities we find legends of gods once having dwelt there and moved among men as friends and helpers; hence the poet says 'the blessed gods descend from heaven.'—[etige Götter is also used by Voss as the translation of the Greek $\mu\dot{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\rho\epsilon s$ $\theta\epsilon ol$.

So. Der geweißte Begirf is the $\tau\ell\mu$ eeros around the temple of a god. The abode of the god is styled fellion, because ornamented and decorated with works of art and pious offerings, by which it is distinguished from the ordinary habitations of mankind.

81. The ancients considered *Ceres (Demeter)* as the promulgator of the laws of civilised life. The invention of the plough and other instruments of agriculture was ascribed to her (Preller, *Gr. Myth.* 1, 476, first ed.).

82. There is no passage in any ancient writer from which it would appear that the invention of the anchor was attributed to Mercury (Hermes).

83 sq. The tale ran that in the reign of Cecrops both Poseidon (Neptune) and Athena (Minerva) contended for the possession of Athens. The gods resolved that whichever of them produced a gift most useful to mortals should have possession of the land. Poseidon struck the ground with his trident and straightway a horse appeared. Athena then planted the olive. The gods thereupon decreed that the olive was more useful to man than the horse, and gave the city to the goddess, from whom it was called Athenae (Dictionary of Classical Eiogr. and Mythol.).

- 85. The lion was sacred to Cybele. In works of art she is usually represented seated on a throne, adorned with a mural crown. Lions appear crouching on the right and left of her throne, and sometimes she is seen riding in a chariot drawn by lions (Dict. of Class. Biogr. and Myth.).
- 87. The walls of the first cities (here denoted by Steine) are styled sacred, because all civilisation was propagated from thence.— Phanzer is not uncommonly used in the sense of 'colonist,' just as a metropolis of colonies is sometimes styled eine Phanzhätte. Hence we should understand Phanzer ter Meniopheit of the early colonists who carried the seeds of humanity from the original cities into the towns founded by them. It is, therefore, evident that Meniopheit is here used in the sense commonly attributed to Meniophic teit. Thus Schiller says in an epigram (the verschiedene Bestimmung): Aber the Benige nur phanzet the Meniopheit sich sert.
 - 88. The plural Sitten is used in the sense of Gefittung.
- 89. The early legislators were honoured by the appellation of σοφόs. Solon, e.g., the Athenian legislator, is one of the seven wise men of Greece.—It was the ancient custom to transact law business in the open air, very often at the gates (ξήστι) of a city. (The Scripture very often speaks of the judicial office of the gate; comp. Deut. xvii. 2, Amos v. 10, 12.) There was generally a great concourse of people there; hence the epithet gefellig
- 90. Penates, the household gods, both those of a private family and of the state, as the great family of citizens.
- 91. Situations like the one described here are not uncommon in the ancient poets.—We might complete the construction in this manner: ten Sängling im Arme haltent.—tie Mütter, matronae in Latin.
- 92. resimbling: comp. v. 44 above. The great distance 'swallows up' the train of warriors, does not allow it any longer to be seen.
- 94. Rudfeft is treated as a trochee, while it ought to be a spondee.—
 euth, i. e. the departing warriors here addressed by the poet.
- 95. 'Only your glory returned home,' i.e. you yourselves fell fighting for your country. The poet is more particularly thinking of the three hundred Spartans who perished at Thermopylae a. 480 before Christ.—
 3111116 is the archaic form instead of the now usual 311116.
- 97 sq. The original Greek was by Simonides, the great lyric and epigrammatic poet of those times (comp. Herod. 7, 228):

ώ ξείν', ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις, ὅτι τῆδε κείμεθα, τοῖς κείνων ῥήμασι πειθόμενοι.

See also Cic. Tusc. 1. 42. 101, 'pari animo Lacedaemonii in Thermopylis occiderunt, in quos Simonides—

Dic, hospes, Spartae nos te hic vidisse iacentes, Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur.'

-terten is a somewhat antiquated and pedantic form instead of the monosyllabic tert.

100. Delbaum is treated as a trochee, while it ought to be a spondee.

101—120. Social life begets industry and lucrative pursuits, in consequence of which riches pour in.

101. freh is joined with the genitive, as is often the case in an elevated style; in prose we should prefer freh über eine Sache.

102. The River-god himself seems to beckon the citizens to foreign trade and adventures. River-gods are commonly represented seated within reeds.—Maulid is the translation of the Lat. caeruleus, so often joined with sea and water in general.

103. Tryate (Gr. $\delta \rho \hat{v}_s = an$ oak or a tree), the nymph of the tree, whose life is destroyed with her abode.

Gine Drhas lebt' in jenem Baum .- Schiller, Die Gotter Griechenlants.

104. the tennerate Laft, the tree which falls down with a thundering crash.

105. Felebruch is unusual instead of Steinbruch, 'a quarry.'

106. Sofuct. The technical expression in the language of miners is Schact, a shaft.

107. Multiber is one of the surnames of Vulcan, the god of fire.—Musbeß, 'anvil,' should be spelt as here, with an \tilde{v} , and not with a mere s, as it is derived from the old verb bôzen, 'to strike.'

100. ter lein is the linen thread, ter Leinfaten.

111. Schiller has employed the foreign term ter Pilót (Eng. pilot, from Dutch pijloot), instead of the German form ter Lectic.

112. ter heimische Tleiß denotes the products (Erzeugnisse) of homeindustry.

113. Some are going out, bent on exporting the fruits of their industry, while others return in glee, laden with the riches of distant shores (importing).

115. wimmein, to be all astir with busy life.—ter Rrain (properly the crane, by means of which ships are laden and unladen) seems here to denote the whole place in the harbour, where the crane is erected.

116. wuntern is unusual instead of fich wuntern.

117. Starel denotes here 'the store' or 'magazine.' Comp. Horace's illum (iuvat) si proprio condidit horreo Quidquid de Libycis verritur arcis.— Grate Strag, the productions of the whole earth.

- 119. feet (like the Latin coquere, sol coquit poma), of maturing by excessive heat.—Ithuse, 'an island in the N. part of the German Ocean, regarded by the ancients as the most northerly point in the whole earth' (Dict. of Geogr.); comp. Virg. Georg. 1. 30, ultima Thule.
- 120. For Amalthea see *Lict. of Myth*. The horn of Amalthea is proverbial of never-failing plenty; it is identical with *cornu copiae* (=ta8 gull horn). Comp. Ovid, *Fasti*, v. 123 sqq.
 - 121-138. Rise of art, science, and philosophy.
- 121. Office, here outward prosperity, prosperous circumstances. From the union of prosperity and talent spring the heavenly issue of art, science and philosophy.
- 122. gefäugt, nursed.—Künste ter Lust = schöne Künste, 'artes liberales.' These merely minister to recreation (Lust), but are not classed with industrial pursuits (Generie, above, v. 101).
- 123. nachahmentes Leben, imitative or mimic life. In prose we should perhaps prefer eine Nachahmung tes Lebens.—The noun ter Biltner is more select, because more rare, than ter Bilthauer.
- 124. The stone received life and feeling; it seemed to have soul and animation, when shaped by some potent sculptor.
- 125. Runftice Simmel = vaulted ceilings, skies, as it were, produced by art.
- 126. Pautheon ('containing all gods'), a temple at Rome, built by Agrippa, the son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus. It is still in existence, though converted into a Christian church (Santa Maria della Rotonda).
- 127. Iris, the swift messenger of the gods; see Dict. of Mythol.— Senne is a less usual form than Schue. It is quoted by Sanders from Goethe, and even from so modern a writer as Freiligrath. Geibel, too, uses it: Die Senne schwirt, ter Pseil erslirt (Gedichte, I. p. 154).
- 128. We often use the compound tas Brüdenjech to denote the 'arch' of a bridge.
- 129. Schiller is evidently thinking of Archimedes, for whom see note on poem VI.—becentenb=becentjam 'full of import and significance.' 3irfef refers to the well-known words Archimedes is reported to have called out to the Roman soldier rushing into his study, 'ne turba circulos meos.' (In ordinary German, 3irfef denotes the instrument, a compass; a 'circle' is ein &reis.)
- 130. By his subtle investigations (forform) the natural philosopher endeavours to trace the operations of the master-mind of the Creator.—
 lefosfeichen is properly used of the huntsman who softly steals up to and surprises his prey.

- 131. The peculiar power of the magnet is personified, so to speak, in the expressions Saffen ('repelling') and Sieben ('attracting').
- 132. The human mind builds up theories of the origin and development of sound (Riang) and light (Straht).
- 133. The law is called 'familiar' (vertraut), because with the discovery of the law governing and producing the phenomena of nature, all 'strangeness' disappears. What had appeared to the untutored mind as merely accidental (3ufass) or as a miracle that filled it with fear and wonder (grausfente Bunter), has now become subject to law and may be considered a familiar fact.
 - 134. 'Seeks, through the shifting evanescent shows,
 The Central Principle's serene repose.'

Lord Lytton's Transl.

- 135. The great thoughts and discoveries of wise men would be lost to posterity, had not man lent them a body and a voice by the invention of writing. Hence the expression, tas retente Blatt, 'the speaking page,' in the following line.
- 137. Da, when all these inventions and discoveries are made.—Just as the human eye is filled with wonder and rapture at the beauty of a land-scape when the misty veil that hangs over it begins to melt away, so the mind's eye is filled with wonder and delight when the beauties of truth are laid open to it and the mists of delusions (Nebel bed Dahned) dissolve before the rays of day.
- 138. Das Gesiste is a highly poetical word, once familiar in old German, almost lost for a time, but reintroduced by Klopstock and Herder, see in Grimm, Iv. 2, p. 1768—1772, the excellent article by Hildebrand. In the present passage Gesiste, which is properly the same as $\pi\lambda\acute{a}\sigma\mu\alpha$ in Greek, has passed into the sense of 'phantom.'
- 139—162. Man has emancipated himself from Nature and strays from it so far as to become unnatural and godless.
- 139. Veffeln, the fetters in which man is entangled in his primitive state of nature; man is now 'blessed' (legitatt), because he has learnt the free use of his intellectual faculties. But he has also incurred another danger by overleaping the restraints of Nature.—3erriff' er etc.=wenn er nur nicht zerriffe ('utinam ne rumperet' in Latin).
- 140. Sham is used in the sense of the Greek aldes or the Latin vere-
- 141. Freiheit may well be defined as 'absence of fear' = Furthtlefisfeit; but unfortunately it is often mistaken for 'absence of restraint' or 'licen-

tiousness'=3ugeffefigfeit.—Observe the effective variation of the accent in Treifeit and Treifeit.

- 142. Nature is styled 'sacred' because she imposes a salutary restraint upon the wild and loose (fuftern) passions of mankind.
- 143. Faith and Morality are the *anchors* by which man is held fast to the safe shore; as soon as his 'bark is tempest-tossed' by passion and wild desire, these anchors are torn and he is swept away by the mighty torrent.
 - 144. ter fluthente Strom = tie Fluth ter Stromung.
 - 145. Unentlish, infinite space where no land is to be seen.
- 146. ter Tuthen Gebirg means the high crests of the waves which rise up like mountains.
- 147. Just as the sailor who is cast adrift on the wild waves can only be guided by the 'true-fixed and resting quality' of the 'northern star' (Shaksp. Julius Cæsar, III. I. 61), so man when carried along by passions has only his conscience left for his guide. But even the 'constant' (δεβατειός) stars of the 'Wain' are overcast and hidden by the clouds, and God's voice in our bosom—our conscience—is deadened by the turmoil of our passionate desires.—Det Wagen is the ancient appellation of the Great Bear, comp. Homer, ε. 273: ἄρκτον, ἡν καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐπίκλησιν καλέουσιν, 'the Bear, surnamed the Wain,' in Chapman's rendering (p. 343 ed. Shepherd), 'the northern team' in Pope (Od. v. 347), auch tie Bātin, tie ſριῆt ter Ṣimmelēwagen genannt wirt, Boṣ. Comp. also W. Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, I. 17. 170: 'Arthur's slow wain his course doth roll In utter darkness round the pole,' and Charles' wain in Shaksp. Henry IV. 1. II.
- 148. ter Gott im Bufen would seem to remind us of Socrates' way of denoting Conscience as a δαιμόνιον or God's voice in man's breast.
- 149. Comp. the saying ascribed to Talleyrand, 'Speech was given to man not to declare but to hide his thoughts.'
- 150. Comp. Euripides' famous or rather infamous line : ἡ γλῶσσ' ἐμώμος', ἡ δὲ φρὴν ἀνώμοτος, ' My tongue took an oath, but my heart is unsworn.' Hence the reservatio mentalis of the Jesuits.
 - 151. Friendship and love are sullied by treachery.
 - 152. Spfophant = συκοφάντης. See Greek Dict.
- 153. ter Berrath = ter Berrather, just as the Unifoulb = ter Unifoulbige. The innocent are accused of the greatest crimes by scoundrels and traitors. So it should be understood, rather than of virgin innocence betrayed by the voluptuary.
 - 155. Feil='vilis,' venal; thought becomes venal, when even intellect

sells itself for money and pleads for things in which it does not believe. Then the heart (\(\mathbb{R}\text{un}(t)\) is debased (griffantet). In the same way, Love is no longer a free offering, rendered with godlike nobleness, but a ware to be had for money.

- 157. The construction sich (acc.) einer Sache annaßen is less usual in conversational German than sich (dat.) eine Sache annaßen; but see Grimm, I. 406, where numerous instances of the first construction are quoted from Goethe and Schiller.—Fraud (Imposition) assumes the outward guise of Truth and desecrates the precious utterances of Nature. 'The sacred signs of Truth, i. e. of true feeling, are tears and smiles, the tone of the voice, the expression of the face, kisses and embraces. If Hypocrisy succeeds in imitating even these, true and genuine feeling is doomed to silence.' Götzinger. Comp. the instance of Cordelia, Shaksp. Lear I. 1. 63.
- 159. tas betürftige Ser3, the heart wanting to express its emotions in outward signs.
- 161. 'As a rule, no virtues are more talked about than those which have no actual existence. The more right and law are trampled down by the judge himself, the greater is the boast made of justice.' Götzinger.
- 162. Not Law itself stands by the side of the throne, but only the phantom of Law.
- 163—172. Despised Nature claims her right, and Revolution once more restores Man to the freedom of his natural state.
- 163. lang is first used short (which is wrong), and then long (which is right).—The artificial and corrupt life produced by the over-refinement of misguided civilisation is styled a 'mummy,' inasmuch as it preserves the outward semblance and shape of the being, but without the soul and the life that were once in it. In illustration of this passage, Götzinger quotes from Herder's Pralutien zur Geschichte ter Philosephie ter Menschheit: "Richt nur einzelne Personen überleben sich, sontern noch viel mehr und länger sogenannte politische moralische Personen, Ginrichtungen, Bergassungen, Stänte, Corporationen. Oft steht Sahrhunterte lang ihr Körper zur Schau ta, wenn tie Seele tes Körpers längst entsschen ist, oder sie schlieden als Schatten umber zwischen lebentigen Gestalten."—bestehn Bestant haben, 'to endure.'
 - 165. cherne Bante are powerful, irresistible hands.
- 166. tas Geban is earlier and less usual than tas Gebante. See Grimm s. v., where (IV. 1, p. 1655) the present passage is quoted.
- 167. Tigerin should be referred to Menjoheit, v. 169. Humanity, long kept in check by the restraints of a superficial refinement, resembles a tigress confined and apparently tamed within her cage; but suddenly she remembers her former wild life and her natural state (numitifor Mat).

a wood in Numidia, i.e. Africa), and now she becomes again terrible (intraftin) by this sudden return to Nature. Compare—

Befahrlich ift's ten Leu ju meden, Unt grimmig ift tes Tiger's Bahn, Beroch ter ichredlichfte ter Schreden Das ift ter Menich in feinem Bahn.

Schiller, Das Liet von ter Glode, 379-382.

It should be observed that towards the end of the 18th century there was a tendency in French literature, especially in the writings of J. J. Rousseau, to recommend 'returning to Nature' as a panacea for the evils brought on by the artificial civilisation of the age of Louis XIV. and XV. In his Discours sur l'origine de l'inégalité parmi les hommes (Amsterdam, 1755), p. 258 sq., Rousseau relates the history of a savage who was brought up in all the refinements and enjoyments of civilisation, but who gave it up voluntarily, and returned to live with his savage brethren, and this has also furnished the subject of the frontispiece of Rousseau's work. On p. 214, Rousseau observes: 'De la société et du luxe qu'elle engendre, naissent les arts libéraux et mécaniques, le commerce, les lettres; et toutes ces inutilités qui font fleurir l'industrie, enrichissent et perdent les États.' And on p. 217, he has the following eloquent address to readers of a philosophic turn of mind—an address quite in harmony with the conclusion of Schiller's poem: 'O vous qui ne reconnaissez pour votre espèce d'autre destination que d'achever en paix cette courte vie; vous qui pouvez laisser au milieu des villes vos funestes acquisitions, vos esprits inquiets, vos cœurs corrompus et vos désirs effrénés; reprenez, puisqu'il depend de vous, votre antique et première innocence, allez dans les bois perdre la vue et la mémoire des crimes de vos contemporains, et ne craignez point d'avilir votre espèce en renonçant à ses lumières pour renoncer à ses vices.'

- 169. We should observe the poetical and highly effective arrangement of the words. In prose we should have to say, bis...ciner Tigerin gleich...tie Menichheit aussteht mit ter Wuth tee Verbrechens und tee Clents.
- 170. This line has quite recently received a terrible illustration in the conflagration of Paris, planned and partly executed by the *Communusts*. Man, driven to despair by the artificial restraints imposed upon him by society, at once jumps to the extreme by destroying the whole fabric, instead of merely altering and remodelling those parts of it which confessedly stand in need of improvement.
 - 171. Ierig geben is said after the analogy of the expression frei geben.

- 172. Comp. the second extract from Rousseau given in our note on v. 167.
- 173—188. While meditating on the ruin caused by artificial civilisation the poet has left the city far behind him, and has once more come into the wilds of primitive nature.
 - 173. Grunte = Abgrunte.
- 175. Gardens and hedgerows had hitherto accompanied the poet's way and reminded him that he was not far from the habitations of man. Hence they are styled vertrante Begleitung, 'familiar company.'
- 178. In prose we should perhaps have said market auf, but the poet remains even here true to his art in lending life and feeling to stone, of which he says that it 'hopes' for the hand to shape it.
- 179. Observe the short quantity of Bach in the compound Giefbach. This would be deemed erroneous nowadays.—Minne, 'cleft' through which the cataract comes down.
- 180. entriftet, as if the torrent were indignant that any resistance should be offered.—We should observe the contrast this scene of nature—strong, powerful, wild and solitary—offers to the peaceful scene with which the poet opened his poem.
- 182. Gewölfe, 'welkin,' a collection of clouds (Wolfen). This collective sense is imparted by the prefix ges.—The solitary eagle 'towering in his pride' forms the sole connecting link between the world and the clouds.
 - 183. The winds are often represented as winged deities.
- 186. The terrible scenes of the Revolution appear to the poet as 'horrible imaginings,' the memory of which is now dispelled by the purer air of the lofty and solitary heights.
- 187 sq. This passage is anything but easy to explain. Most probably, the poet means to say ter finftre Traum (of revolutionary destruction) flurste hinab (sank down, disappeared) mit ted Lebend furchtbarem Litte (as soon as the terrifying picture of life, of human stir and turmoil, disappeared) und mit tem flursenten (=abflursenten) Thale (when the valley lay at my feet, when my eye saw the valley sinking down precipitously before me who am now standing on the height). It must, however, be confessed that the phrase flursented Thal is somewhat obscure.
- 189—200. Let man when wearied with life and tossed about by passion and wild desire, return to the silent and tranquil majesty of Nature, there to breathe new strength and courage.
- 191. Ewig should be considered as an adverb, 'for ever.'—ter Diffe is the individual inclination and resolution of man, who is never content to abide by one and the same purpose and rule, but is full of changes and

NOTES.

vagaries. But Nature remains one and the same in spite of all these changes, and hence we find here the harbour of our life.

193. tie Schone is a poetical word instead of tie Schonfeit. Comp.

195. In a letter written in 1789 Schiller has the following reflections, which are strikingly like those we find here: Wie wehlthätig ist uns toch tie Irentiät, tas gleichstrmige Beharren ter Natur! Wenn uns Leitenschaft, innerer unt äußerer Tunult lange genug hin und her gewerfen, wenn wir uns selben werdern haben, se sinten wir sie immer als tie nämliche wieter, und uns in ihr. Auf unserer Slucht turch tas Leben segen wir jete genossen Lust, jete Gestalt unseres wantelbaren Wesens in ihre treue Hant nieter, und wohlbehalten gibt sie uns tie anvertrauten Güter zurüch, wenn wir sommen und sie wieter fortern. (See Schiller's Gedichte, erl. von H. Viehoss, 3, 66). In the same way the poet says here that Nature preserves to the Man whatever the Boy and the Youth have consided to her.

197. gleicher=nic wechselnter; Nature always gives to all her children the same 'milk of human kindness.'

198. Comp. v. 5.

199. Götzinger aptly compares two lines from Hölty's Aufmunterung jur Freute:

Noch scheint ter liebe Mont so belle, Wie er turch Arams Baume schien.

 $200. \,\,$ The same sun that shed his rays over Homer's world, shines also upon us.

It is hardly to be doubted that Schiller derived the idea of his 'Walk' from an actual walk, and a passage in one of his essays (quoted by Viehoff, 3, 49) may serve to show that objects utterly unsuggestive to the ordinary mind may prove 'meet food' for a mind both poetic and philosophic as Schiller's was. Schiller writes as follows: Ter Weg von Stuttgart nach Hohenheim ift gewisseruaßen eine versinnsigte Geschiche ter Gartentunst. In ten Truchtseltern, Weinbergen und wirthschaftlichen Garten langs ter Lankstraße zeigt sich tem Betrachter ter erste physische Ansang ter Gartenfuns, entblößt von aller ästhetischen Berzierung. Nun aber empfängt ihn tie französische Gartenfunn mit stelzer Gravität unter ten langen und schressen harbenbewähren, welche tie freie Lankschaft mit Hehenheim in Berbintung sehen und turch ihre tunstmäßige Gestalt schon Erwartung erregen. Dieser seierliche Eintruck steigt sich bis zu einer sah peinsichen Spannung, wenn man tie Gemächer tes herzeglichen Schlosses turchwantert. Durch ten Glanz, ter hier von allen Seiten tas Auge trütt, wird tas Betürsniß

nach Simplicität bis zum höchten Grate getrieben, und ber läntlichen Natur, tie ten Neisenten auf einmal in tem sogenannten englischen Ders empfängt, ter seier-lichste Triumph bereitet. Aber tie Natur, tie wir hier sinten, ist tiesenige nicht mehr, von ter wir ausgegangen waren. Es ist eine mit Geist beseelte und turch Kunst crastirte Natur, tie nun nicht blos ten einsachen, sontern selbst ten turch Custur verwöhnten Menschen besriedigt. It may be added that the wildness of primeval nature as described at the end of the poem, dissers widely from the artistic neatness of the Duke's 'English Village,' though each in its way may tend to soothe the overwrought and wearied spirit of the poet.

Schiller's own judgment of his Epaziergang is contained in a letter to Körner, written on Sept. 21, 1795, where he says, Die Glegie (which was the title originally chosen) macht mir viel Freute. Unter allen meinen Sachen halte ich fie fur tiejenige, welche bie meifte poetische Bewegung hat, und tabei tennoch nach strenger 3wedmäßigfeit fertichreitet. His friend W. von Humboldt was most enthusiastic in his praises of the poem. He wrote as follows, on Oct. 23, 1795: Wohin man fich wentet, wird man burch ben Beift überrafcht, ber in biefem Stude herricht, aber vorzuglich ftart wirft bas leben, bas tiefes unbegreiflich fcon organifirte Bange befeelt ... Es hat ben reichften Stoff, und gerate ben, ter mir meiner Unficht ber Dinge nach immer am nachften liegt. Es ftellt bie veranterliche Strebfamfeit ter Menichen ter fichern Unveranterlichfeit ter Natur gur Geite, führt auf ten mahren Gefichtspunct, beite gu überfeben, und verfnupft fomit alles Sochfte, mas ein Denich zu benfen vermag. Den gangen großen Inhalt ber Beltgeschichte, tie Summe und ben Bang alles menfchlichen Beginnens, feine Erfolge, feine Wefebe und fein lettes Biel, Alles umichließt es in wenigen, leicht ju überfebenten, und boch fo mabren und erschöpfenten Biltern. Das eigentliche poetische Bertienft fcheint mir in tiefem Getichte febr groß; fast in feinem Ihrer übrigen find Ctoff und Form fo mit einanter amalgamirt, ericheint Alles fo burchaus als bas freie Werf ber Phantafie. Borguglich fcon ift tie Mannigfaltigfeit ter verschietenen Bilter, tie es aufstellt. Das Gemuth wird nach und nach burch alle Stimmungen geführt, beren es fabig ift. Die lichtvolle Seiterfeit bes blos malenten Unfange latet bie Phantafie freundlich ein und gibt ihr eine leichte, funlich angenehme Beschäftigung; bas Schauervolle ter tarauf veranterten Raturfcene bereitet zu großerem Ernft vor und macht tie Folge noch überraschenter. Mit tem Menschen tritt nun tie Betrachtung Aber ta er noch in großer Ginfachbeit ter Natur getren bleibt, braucht fich ter Blid nicht auf viele Gegenftante zu verbreiten. Allein ter erften Ginfalt folgt nun tie Cultur, und tie Aufmertfamteit muß fich auf einmal in alle mannigfaltigen Gegenftante tos gebilteten Lebens und ihre vielfachen Bechfelmirfungen gerftreuen. Der Blid auf tas lette Biel tes Menfchen, auf tie Gittlichfeit, fammelt ten herumfcweisenten Beift wieter auf einen Punet. Er fehrt bei ter Berwilterung tes Menfchen gur roben Ratur wieber in fich gurud und wird getrieben, bie Auflofung

NOTES.

tes Birerstreits, ten er ver Augen sieht, in einer Stee auszusuchen. So entsassen Sie ten Leser, wie Sie ihn am Ansange turch sinnsliche Leichtigteit einsaten, am Schluß mit ter erhabenen Sache ter Bernunft. We may also add Lord Lytton's criticism. 'The sense of beauty must be dull in those who cannot perceive the exquisite merits of this description—the rapid vigour with which what Herder called "the World of Scenes" shifts and shimmers, and the grand divisions of Human History are seized and outlined—and the noble reflections which, after losing himself in the large interests of the multitude, Solitude forces upon the Poet at the close.' (Schiller's Poems, translated by Bulwer.)

VI.

Archimedes, the most famous of ancient mathematicians, distinguished himself chiefly during the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus. The excellent engines constructed by the philosopher obliged the enemy to convert the siege into a blockade. Livy speaks at considerable length of the wonderful effects of these engines, XXIV. 34, where he styles Archimedes 'unicus spectator caeli siderumque, mirabilior tamen inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum operumque.' Compare also Polybius VIII. 6-9, where Marcellus' engines, the σαμβύκαι, are mentioned and described. Polybius we read that the Romans commenced the siege 'without taking into account the power of Archimedes, and without foreseeing that a single mind can sometimes do more than a multitude of hands' (οὐ λογισάμενοι τὴν 'Αρχημήδους δύναμιν, οὐδὲ προϊδόμενοι ὅτι μία ψυχὴ τῆς ἀπάσης ἐστὶ πολυχειρίας εν ένίοις καιροῖς άνυστικωτέρα). According to Plutarch, Marc. 17. Marcellus himself called his scientific adversary a 'geometrical Briareus' (οὐ παυσόμεθα πρὸς τὸν γεωμετρικὸν τοῦτον Βριάρεων πολεμοῦντες). In the same chapter of Plutarch's Life of Marcellus we meet with the principal thought of Schiller's epigram, and there can be no doubt that the poet wrote it after perusing the account given by Plutarch. The words are as follows: 'He considered all study of merely mechanic arts and in general all science tending to practical use as something unworthy and altogether trade-like, and concentrated his whole ambition upon those things in which honour and zeal may be manifested without any tendency to practical necessity' (την περί τὰ μηχανικά πραγματείαν και πάσαν όλως τέχνην χρείας έφαπτομένην άγεννη και βάναυσον ήγησάμενος είς έκεινα καταθέσθαι μόνα την αύτοῦ φιλοτιμίαν, οίς τὸ καλὸν καὶ περιττὸν ἀμιγές τοῦ ἀναγκαίου πρόσεστί).

The leading thought of the present epigram—that scientific study should be carried on from ideal love of truth, and not merely with a definite practical purpose—is expressed by Schiller in more than one passage of his works, e.g. in his second letter on æsthetic education he says: ter Lauf ter Begebenbeiten hat tem Genius ter Zeit eine Nichtung gegeben, tie ihn je mehr und mehr von ter Kunst bes Ireals zu entsernen troht. Icht herrscht tas Betürfnis und beugt die gesunkene Menschheit unter ihr tyrannisches Ioch. Der Nugen ist tas große Irol ter Zeit, tem alle Kräste fröhnen, alle Talente hultigen sollen: and again in an epigram on 'Wissenschaft':

Einem ift fie bie hohe, tie himmlische Gottin, tem antern Gine tuchtige Rub, tie ihn mit Butter verforgt.

- 2. Cinweißen, 'to initiate,' properly used of a sacred and religious act. Hence the adj. gettlich, vv. 2 and 5.
 - 5. verseten, a more select expression than antworten and erwitern.
- 7. tie sterbliche (suns), 'mortal art,' is what Plutarch calls ἀγεννής καὶ βάναυσος in the passage referred to: an art merely providing for the practical wants and requirements of mortal man, without regard to the immortal portion of his being, his mind and intellect.
- 8. The wife is here regarded merely as a domestic drudge, and takes the place of the tunting Run in the line quoted above; the more ideal conception of the wife as a companion of the husband was, on the whole, foreign to the ancients.

VII.

In 1720, the Prince d'Elbœuf had ordered a well to be made at an estate he possessed at Portici. It was then that three statues were found, and when further excavations were made, the city of Herculanum (or Herculanum) was discovered. It was at a somewhat later period that the buried remains of Pompeii were found. Schiller has combined the peculiar features of Herculanum and Pompeii in one picture. The eruption of Vesuvius, by which these cities were buried, took place A.D. 79, in the reign of the Emperor Titus; we possess a detailed description of it in two letters written by Pliny the younger to the historian Tacitus, in which he

relates the death of his uncle, the elder Pliny, whose scientific zeal carried him too near the scene of destruction.—See also Lord Lytton's Last Days of Pompeii.

- r. The poet's imagination has carried him to the very spot. A well was to be dug—a buried city rises out of the ground!—The expression trintbarer Quell is used by Schiller in the poem ter Kaufmann, v. 4, Raufch' ibm ein trintbarer Quell.
- 2. There is a certain emphasis on was, and for this reason it may be tolerated with a long quantity in this passage.
- 4. ταθ entfich'ne (Ψεβφιεφτ), a race whose days have long since fled, gone by.
- 5. Pompeii was a town in Campania, where many Romans appear to have possessed country-houses. Herculaneum was quite Greek. The poet may therefore well call both Greeks and Romans to view the cities now risen up from under the lava.
- 6. As its name indicates, the origin of Herculaneum (or Ἡράκλειον, as Strabo calls it) was attributed to Hercules, who was said to have come to Italy on his expedition to the Hesperides.
- 7. Schiller uses Giebel in the sense of the Latin culmen, as denoting merely the top of a house, but properly speaking the term cannot be applied to the flat-roofs of ancient houses. In this sense, steigen is likewise out of place, as the roofs of ancient houses cannot be said to 'rise up.'—rāumig is less common than gerāumig.—Porticus, 'a walk covered with a roof and supported by columns, at least on one side' (Dict. of Antiq.).
- 9. The first discoveries made at Herculaneum were a temple of Jupiter with statues, and a theatre still quite intact. According to Dio Cassius, LXVI. 23, the inhabitants of Pompeii were just assembled in the theatre when the ashes poured over their city by the raging Vesuvius overwhelmed them (προσέτι καl πόλεις δύο ὅλας, τό τε Ἡρκουλάνεον καl τοὺς Πομπηίους, ἐν θεάτρω τοῦ ὁμίλου αὐτῆς καθημένου, κατέχωσε '(the mountain) buried moreover two whole cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, while the population of the latter was sitting in the theatre').
- 10. We should observe that one and the same comparison underlies the two expressions Muntungen and fluthent. By Muntungen ('ostia') Schiller designates the entrance to the stairs by which the seats of an ancient theatre were divided into a number of compartments ('cunei').
- 17. The deserted stage gives the poet the impression of a performance suddenly interrupted and now to be completed.
- 12. Atreus' Sohn ('Ατρείδης), Agamemnon who sacrificed Iphigenia at the altar of Artemis at Aulis. On his return, Agamemnon was killed by

Klytemnestra, who had not forgiven him her daughter's violent death. She herself was subsequently killed by her son Orestes, who was then persecuted and driven mad by the Eumenides (Furies). The history of the house of Atreus formed the subject of many ancient tragedies; there are such extant by Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Seneca.—ter graufente Chor denotes the Furies.

- 13. Der Bogen tes Siege is unusual instead of ter Siegesbogen, 'arcus triumphalis.'
- 14. The sella curulis was the ivory chair of state used by the consuls, practors, curule ædiles, and censors. See Dict. of Aut.
- 15. Litter, an official attendant of a magistrate, especially the consul. The lictors carried the *fasces* (i.e. rods bound in the form of a bundle and containing an axe, Beil, in the middle, the iron of which projected from them) on their shoulders (*Dict. of Ant.*).
 - 16. The apostrophized form Beng' is rather harsh before a consonant.
 - 18. ber schmälere Weg is the side of the road intended for walking.
- 19 sq. Roman houses were, as a rule, without windows towards the streets; the rooms opening upon small courts from which they received their light.—heim(iφ)= fo tag man fich tarin taheim (or heimifφ) fühlt.
- 21. Laten, the shutters of the windows, fenestræ, which were mere apertures, for the most part not covered with glass or anything else.
- 22. Here also some editions read finantrigue, a form now rejected by correct writers.
- 23. The poet speaks as if the light of day were now falling into the long-deserted rooms and revealing the objects contained in them.—Bānfe, 'lecti,' used by the ancients for reclining on at dinner.
- 24. buntes Gestein denotes mosaic work, opus musivum, which is composed of small stones of various colours.—Estrict is generally used as a masc., but Grimm quotes the neuter from Voss, who translates the Latin area by this word in Virg. Georg. I. 192.
- 25. There were many mural paintings or frescees found at Pompeii, most of them as fresh as if they had been painted but yesterday.
- 26. In prose we should amplify the thought : fieht tech fein Bert fo frijch aus, als wenn er eben erft ten Pinfel weggewerfen hatte.
- 28. Bestón, a French term, 'guirlande ou faisceau de petites branches d'arbres, garnies de leurs feuilles, et entremêlées de fleurs, de fruits, etc., qui sert ordinairement de décoration, et que l'on suspend alors par les extrémités de manière que le milieu retombe. Il se dit aussi des ornements représentant des festons que les architectes, les sculpteurs, les peintres, mettent dans leurs ouvrages, pour les orner, pour les embellir. Il se dit également de

acteoupures en forme de festons' (Dict. de l'Académie). Grimm does not give Beston in his German Dictionary.—Bistung here = Gebiste.

- 29—34 contains descriptions of the subjects of some of the frescoes which strike the poet's eye.
 - 32. For Faun comp. note on the Spaziergang, 69.
- 33. fie, i.e. the Bacchantin (v. 31). The poet represents the different pictures, as if the dancing and the sleeping bacchants and the one on the Centaur were always one and the same, though in different attitudes. This is not, however, so in reality, as the paintings from which Schiller draws his descriptions were found in very different parts of the town.
- 34. rtift = freutig, muthig. Comp. v. 36.—Σήγγιμε (θύρσος), 'a pole carried by the Maenades and others who engaged in Bacchic festivities and rites' (Dict. of Ant.).
- 35. $\mathfrak{Anaben} = 'pueri,'$ i.e. 'slaves,' especially young ones, in which sense the Latin word is familiar to all readers of Horace. So $\pi a \hat{s}$ in Greek, and we may also compare the French 'garçon' as used of a waiter.
- 36. There is a good deal of Etrurian pottery, vases, etc. in the public museums of almost all European cities. A very extensive collection of them may be viewed in the British Museum.—Māronen—'puella,' female slaves.
- 37. Ornifuf = tripos, 'a pot or cauldron, used for boiling meat, and either raised upon a three-legged stand of bronze, or made with its three feet in the same piece.' Diet. of Ant.—The figure of a Sphinx is often used for ornamental purposes.
- 39. See our introductory remarks. The coins found at Pompeii amount to a considerable number.
 - 40. The scales too are here, and no weights are missing.
- 42. fülle sich is more poetical than werre gefüllt. The lamp is, so to speak, personified by the reflective.
- 43. We should suppose that the poet has now entered the gynaceum; i.e. the part of the house inhabited by the women.
- 44. Erangen von Gold sounds almost French ('des boucles d'or') instead of goltene (Arm)spangen. Paste: 'Abrrud von Gemmen in einer teigigen, nachher erhartenten Masse, ursprünglich und zunächst von Glas, bann auch von Schwesel, Gips u. s. w.' Sanders, II. 1, p. 5066, where the present passage is also quoted.
- 46. The employment of paint for beautifying the 'human face divine' is of very old date; see Hom. Od. XVIII. 171, 191. The Roman ladies were very expert in all the arts of toilet.—gehöhlt is less usual than the compound ausgehöhlt.

- 47. The poet now enters the library. A considerable number of volumina, 'Rollen,' i.e. manuscripts rolled on a staff, according to the fashion of the ancients, were discovered at Herculaneum. Unfortunately their contents have not as yet proved of great interest.
- 49. Griffel = stilus, 'an iron instrument, resembling a pencil in size and shape, used for writing upon waxed tablets.' Diet. of Ant.—wāchserne Tafeln is less usual than Wachstafeln.
- 51. Penates, the household gods of the Romans; they were placed on the hearth of the house.
- 52. nur = allein; only the priests are wanting. (It is necessary to observe this, lest nur be taken in the sense it often bears in interrogations, e.g. was treist er nur ta? 'what can he be doing there after all?')
- 53. Catureus, the staff (ῥάβδος) by which Hermes (Mercury) is characterized as the messenger of the gods.
- 54. In many cases we find that gods are represented with small statues of Victory (*Victoriola*) in their hands.
- 55. We should observe the emphatic repetition of juntet. The parenthetic sentence seems to convey a reason why the sacrifice should not be delayed, or it may be that it merely represents a relative sentence: juntet tem Gette tie Opfer an, tie er schon so lange entbehrt hat.

VIII.

The dangerous adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) are well known. What he cannot attain with all his toil, comes to him at last while he is asleep. The Phæacian crew set him ashore:

'Ulysses sleeping on his couch they bore,
And gently placed him on the rocky shore.'
Pope, Homer's Odyssey, XIII. 138.

Then again:

'Ulysses in his country lay, Releas'd from sleep, and round him might survey The solitary shore, and mighty sea. Yet had his mind through tedious absence lost The dear remembrance of his native coast;

Now all the land another prospect bore, Another port appeared, another shoreThe king arose, and beat his careful breast, Cast a long look o'er all the coast and main, And sought around his native realm in vain: Then with erected eyes stood fix'd in woe, And as he spoke, his tears began to flow.'—Pope.

- 1. tie Beimath zu finten = πατρίδα γαΐαν ἰκέσθαι, Homer.
- 2. Secula is described as 'barking' in the Odyssey XII. 85. 'Scylla' properly means a female dog (in modern Greek σκυλί is the only surviving name for 'dog').
- 3. The sea is styled frintsid, because the ruler of the seas, Poseidon (Neptune), was hostile to Ulysses.
- in Artes Reich, els 'λίδαο δόμους, Hom. This is described in the canto of the Odyssey entitled νέκυια.—irrente Fahrt instead of the prosaic compound Irriahrt.
 - 6. Baterland is incorrectly used as a dactyl.

IX.

Columbus, who had firmly persuaded himself that by sailing westward land must be found, applied first to the king of Portugal and various other potentates before he obtained three miserable ships from Ferdinand and Isabel of Spain, whose counsellors had urged against Columbus the authority of St Augustine, who in his Civitas Dei had denied and pronounced impossible that there should be any such thing as antipodes, or any going out of one hemisphere into another. 'So numerous were the impediments suggested by dullness, prejudice, or scepticism, that years glided away before it came to a decision' (Prescott). When Columbus had at last set out on his voyage, his crew proved exceedingly obstinate, and even finally extracted a promise from him that he would return if after three days no land were discovered. Fortunately land was found before the expiration of this period, on Friday, Oct. 12, 1492. See Robertson's History of America, p. 47 sq. (Paris edition, 1828).

- 2. In prose we should say laffig tie Sant finten laffen.
- 3. muß should be pronounced with proper emphasis.
- 4. The coast is as yet invisible to the bodily eye, but it lies clear before the mind's eye, the Intellect.—In a passage of his prose works, Schiller reverts to the same idea as here. He says, Auf tie Unsehlburteit seines Calculs geht ber Weltentreder Columbus die betenkliche Wette mit einem

unbefahrenen Meere ein, tie sehlente zweite hemisphäre zu ter bekannten hemisphäre zu suchen, welche tie Lüde auf seiner geographischen Karte ausssullen sollte. Er sanb sie, tiese Insel seines Papiers, und seine Rechnung war richtig. Wäre sie es minter gewesen, wenn ein seintlicher Sturm seine Schiffe zerschmettert oder rückwärts nach ihrer heimath getrieben hätte? (Schiller, XIV. p 363, ed. Hempel). In a similar manner, Haller, in his Geranten über Vernunst, Aberglauben und Unglauben, had written before Schiller:

Ein forschenter Columb, Gebieter von rem Winte, Besegelt neue Meer', umschifft ter Erten Künte; Gin antrer himmel strahlt mit fremten Sternen bort, Und Bögel fanten nie ten Weg zu jenem Bord; Die sernen Grenzen sind vom Ocean umssoffen; Was tie Natur verbarg, hat Kühnheit ausgeschlossen; Das Meer ist seine Bahn, sein Kühnter ist ein Stein, Er sucht noch eine Welt, und was er will, muß sein.

6. fie, i. e. tie Rufte (v. 3).

7. In the Belagerung von Antwerren (vol. XI. p. 125, ed. Hempel), Schiller says, jener genialische Instinct, ter ten großen Menschen auf Bahnen, tie ter Kleine entweter nicht betritt oter nicht entigt, mit gludsicher Sicherheit lettet, erhob ihn über alle Zweisel, tie eine kalte, aber eingeschränkte Klugheit ihm entgegenstellte-er erkannte tie Wahrheit seiner Berechnung in einem bunkeln, aber barum nicht weniger sichern Gefühl. These words, originally descriptive of Alexander of Parma, might well be applied to Columbus, as they express exactly the same idea as the conclusion of the present epigram.—Genius is used in the sense of Genie, i.e. the English 'genius.'

X.

This epigram is founded upon an historical event, which Schiller had read in J. M. Schmidt's Geschichte ter Deutschen, III. 536, where it is related in these words: Da Frietrich sah, taß er (seinem Gegner Lutwig) nicht Wort halten konnte (he had been released on condition that he would persuade his friends to cease making war upon Ludwig), stellte er sich von selbst zu München wieter ein, und warf sich seinem Gegner in tie Arme, ter burch tiese Großmuth gerührt nun mit Frietrichen als mit seinem besten Frante umgieng, mit ihm an Giner Tasel speiste und in Ginem Bette schlief... Der in teutschen Sitten uncessahrene Papst Johann, tem tieser leberrest altreutscher Treue und Retlichteit unbegreislich

vortam, schrieb hierüber an ben Konig von Frankreich, biese unglaubliche Bertraulichteit und Freundschaft sei ihm aus Deutschland felbst burch ein Schreiben gemeltet worten.

- 1. We say both her and has Scepter, though in Greek the word is only neuter. Compare similar deviations in her Tempel=templum, and her Potat = poculum. See also Book of Ballads on German History, VII. 57.— Entwig her Baher reigned 1314—1347. Exiently her Schöne of Austria and Ludwig had been friends in youth. Friedrich was beaten and taken prisoner in the battle of Ampfing or Mühldorf, in 1322, and confined in the Castle of Trausnitz.
 - 3. Austrier is poetical instead of Desterreicher.
- 5. Wit tem Threne, by renouncing the imperial throne.—muß is incorrectly treated as short. So also fann, v. 7.
- 6. Frunts is sometimes used in the same sense as 'friends' in English, i.e. relatives (so also Fruntsφast=relations, kindred); but here it is not necessary to limit it thus, as it may mean 'friends and allies.'
- 8. willig = freiwillig, 'voluntarily.'-ten Banten, um fich in Bante (in's Gefananig) werfen gu laffen.
 - q. umhalfen is less common than umarmen.
 - 10. traulich, in familiar (intimate) intercourse.
- 13. The original form of the name Trictic is trisyllabic; it means 'rich in peace.'
- 14. Einen bestreiten is a less common construction than etwas bestreiten. We commonly say gegen Jemant or mit Jemantem streiten.
- 16. Bontifer (Latin) is the title borne by the Pope as the highest priest of all.—Kunte = Botichaft, Nachricht.

XI.

This short epigram embodies the tendencies of Schiller with regard to the study and imitation of foreign literature. His mind was, above all, full of admiration for the ancients—Roman strength and Greek beauty were the two qualities he endeavoured to combine in his own compositions. But he had a great aversion to the false sentiment and pinchbeck poetry of the French, by whose influence the German literature of the 17th and 18th centuries had been corrupted and debased. In a poem addressed to Goethe 'when he brought Voltaire's Mahomet upon the Weimar stage' (I. p. 210, Hempel), Schiller calls French poetry the Aftermuse, the wir night most effect, and says significantly—

Selbft in ber Runfte Beiligthum gu fteigen, Sat fich ber beutsche Genius erfühnt, Und auf ber Spur bes Griechen und bes Britten Bft er bem beffern Ruhme nachgeschritten.

It was, however, chiefly Lessing who freed us from the servile admiration and imitation of French models, especially in his Samburgifte Pramaturgit.

XII.

In 1794 Goethe became intimate with Schiller. For some time past Goethe had been in danger of losing sight of poetry, engrossed as he had been with state-business and scientific pursuits. Schiller gave him a new impulse to poetical composition. 'He excited Goethe to work. He withdrew him from the engrossing pursuit of science, and restored him once more to poetry.' (Lewes, Life of Goethe, II. p. 141, Leipzig, 1864.) 'It was in this state of things that Schiller conceived the plan of a periodical—Tie Gerent'; for this Goethe sent him the two Epistles inserted in our collection.

We may, therefore, assume that the friend to whom these two Epistles are addressed is Schiller himself, who had urged Goethe to poetical composition. Goethe chooses the tone of the 'Epistle,' probably in consequence of having but recently read Horace's 'Epistles' in Wieland's splendid translation. Götzinger observes 'The peculiar character of the poetical Epistle appears on one hand in the connexion it has with actual facts and in the admission of episodes by way of digression (compare in Goethe the Matrice of Venice); on the other hand in the undisguised manifestation of the poet's moral sense which is here expressed in his most individual manner.'

2. In prose : intem fie felbst tie Teter ergreifen.

3. A short book has been put into the reader's hand; he with prolific facility succeeds in manufacturing a large book on the basis of it.—
feltene Tertiafeit means a facility much to be admired (felten = munterbar).

4. bu willst es is a parenthetic sentence, instead of wie bu wunschest. So in Greek θέλεις γάρ.—In prose: intem ich bir über bas Schreiben (meine Beranten) schreibe.

6. meinen = ihre Meinung außern or abgeben.

7. Someontenes Begs denotes the ever fluctuating wave of personal opinion and judgment.

- 8. In order to understand both ('but after all') we should supply a thought like this, 'Though this be in reality unnecessary and useless, I cannot resist your invitation, owing to a certain inclination I feel within me, just like the fisher' who goes out to exercise his craft though the sea be covered with hundreds who do the same.
 - 10. Befellen = Beneffen, partners of his craft.
 - 14. fie, i. e. tie Folgen.
 - 15. We often find the compound Biebermanner.
- 16. The question is indeed a very grave one, but I am not in a humour grave enough to consider it gravely. Let me therefore answer you in a merry strain and with humour.
 - 17. vergunglich is more idiomatic than vergnngt.
- 18. Die Gegend glangt fruchtbar is not exactly the same as die fruchtbare G. gl., but means that the whole country is resplendent with fertility or shines in its fruitfulness. It is, in fact, the fruit that produces the 'sheen' under the rays of the sun.—tie Lüfte is often used in the sense of 'winds.'
- 22. seichter Griffes may be translated by 'careless pen.' See our note on VII. 49.
- 23. Ginerud ought to be a spondee, not a trochee, as Goethe uses it.—Lettern are more especially 'type,' letters used for printing.
 - 25, 26. Comp. Ep. St James i. 23, 24.
- 26. the behastichen Büge is slightly ironical. We soon forget the reflexion of the face which shows nothing but contentment and good humour.
- 28—33. We find in the words of others merely what we ourselves have thought before; things new to us are but slowly understood and appropriated.
- 32. ift er gewaltig=wenn er ein gewaltiger Mensch ist, a man of very powerful mind. We either see our own selves in the book, or we interpret the book in such a manner as to make it suit our mind.
- 34 sq. Hence all endeavour to shape and model mankind is utterly in vain. The genitive res Mensagen is dependent on Sang in the following line.
- 37. Compare Hor. Epist. 1. 2. 69 quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu.
- 38. Sag' ich, wie ich es teute = wenn ich meine Gebaufen gerade heraus fagen soll.—turchaus is used in the sense of the Latin omnino ('omnino mihi res ita esse videtur'); here 'it is my full conviction.'
- 40 sq. We willingly listen to words in agreement with our preconceived views, but our views are not formed upon what we have heard. Suppose that we should even go so far as to believe things we dislike

when propounded by an eloquent orator (funstider Rener = funstreicher R.), our heart when rid of him (befreites Gemüth) would soon relapse into its familiar track (uewobute Babuen).

- 44. Observe the pointed juxtaposition of horden and generaten, like audire and ob-oedire. The position of somethesn at the beginning of a line is likewise very happy and partakes to a certain extent of the nature of a surprise, just as if a dash were made after must ru.
 - 46. Gefchichten, 'fabulas' or μύθους.
 - 47. etwas leben is poetical and unusual instead of erleben.
- 48. Even Homer—would he be read by all, if he did not know how to please, how to flatter?
- 50 sq. In time of peace the king lives in his palace, during war in a tent. The Iliad is a series of celebrations of heroes and their valorous deeds.
- 52. Illyffens manternte siluyseit ('Οδυσσέως πολύτροπος μήτις) i. e. the cunning exercised by Ulysses during his wandering.
- 55. Ulysses appears in his own palace in the guise of a beggar; but though covered with rags (gumpen), he preserves the noble mind of a king.
- 57. The 'City of Neptune' is Venice, situated in the sea itself, in the midst of the realms of Neptune.—allwo is somewhat quaint and (occasionally) pedantic instead of the simple wo.—The 'winged lions' refer to the armorial bearings of the former republic of Venice, and the fiction of divine worship being paid to them may be well admitted in a poetical epistle.
- 58. It is well known that the Italians and the Greeks are exceedingly fond of listening to fairy-tales.
- 59. Goethe chooses the ancient Greek appellation of one who recounts a poetical tale, $\dot{\rho} \alpha \psi \varphi \delta \delta s$, a designation especially used of the ancient reciters of the Homeric songs.
- 60. ter Cturm: the definite article is, perhaps, more poetical than
- 61. Ulopia is the name given by Sir Thomas More to the fictitious island, the imaginary customs and laws of which he described in a well-known Latin romance, where the evils of existing laws are proved by contrast. The Ulopia (= $0\dot{v}\tau\sigma\pi la$, a land without a place) appeared first in 1516. It was translated into English, in 1551, by Ralph Robinson, a fellow of C. C. C., Oxford.
- 63. The 'pillars of Hercules' was the ancient name of the straits of Gibraltar.—gar=fehr.

- 65. Pflege = Verpflegung, tending.
- 67. The construction of rergeffen with the genitive is more usual in poetry than in prose. Below, v. 85, we have the accusative. The reflective fict animagen is less usual than the absolute animagen.
 - 68. Bedje = Rednung (compare vv. 72, 81).
- 69. enthicite can hardly be taken as a subjunctive; it is probably an erroneous and incorrect lengthening of the indicative.
 - 71. mir is dativus ethicus, instead of meine Angit. (Comp. v. 75.)
 - 72. effen und forgen go together, = unter Sorgen effen.
- 74. Goethe is apparently thinking of the Homeric expression $\dot{v}\pi b\delta\rho a$ $l\delta\dot{w}\nu$.
 - 77. In prose we say more commonly eilente or eilenten Tufes.
 - 78. berächtig 'thoughtfully '= mit Beracht.
- 84. ein Schwamm wohnt mir im Busen (instead of the ordinary stedt or liegt) would seem to be an imitation of the Homeric verb ναίειν which is repeatedly used in a similar sense (here e. g. we might translate ἐν στήθεσι ναίει).—mosern=menn ich anters 'if indeed.'
 - 87. wellt ibr = wenn ihr ... wellt.
 - 88. 36r mußt euch erft murtig und tuchtig beweisen, ein Burger gu fein.
- 90. The construction sich zu einer Cache fügen is very unusual, instead of the simple dative. We say, however, very commonly sich zu einer Cache bequemen.
 - 91. bequemer, more comfortably than work does.
 - 92. Ohnjerge-' Sans-souci,' one who never cares what becomes of him.
- 94. We have both tie Gemeine and tie Gemeinte, but the latter is more common.
- 98. In prose we should add tenn tann (if such implements of labour were found in your house) mareft tu fogleich verleten.
- 100. The description here made of the indolent and lazy citizens of Utopia is not unlike the one given by Λ ristophanes in several passages of the Athenian citizens of his time.
 - 103. 3ch gelebe und schwere is a formula often used in taking an oath.
 - 105. tes Tages, gen. of time, = an tiefem Tage.
- 106. The emphatic affirmative ja corresponds to an English negative 'nay even.'

XIII.

 mar is used short; and though it properly ought to be long, even very correct poets are occasionally obliged to use it short, especially when it is merely the copula.

- 3. In prose : bu verlangst eine besonnene Antwort.
- 4. Compare the proverbial expression: ter Schalf fist ihm im Naden, i. e. he is disposed to be merry and jocular.
 - 5. berächtig: compare XII. 78.
 - 7. We say more commonly tie Tochter tee Saufee.
 - 9. geholfen = abgeholfen. 'This is sooner set right.'
- 10. gut emphatically=gutgeartet, gutherzig 'kind-hearted.'—fint is used short: comp. note on v. 2 above.
- 12. etwas beforgen means here more emphatically die Sorge für etwas übernehmen.
- 14. styaffen 'to busy oneself with something' is often used as a synonym of arbeiten, especially in the southern dialects of Germany.
 - 16. Goethe describes here the process of fermentation.
- 19. entlid = am Ente, schließlid.—The dative tunstigen Sahren is somewhat loosely used instead of für with the acc. In the 'years to come' the 'noble juice' is to be drunk.
- 21. geiftig = voll von Geift, a wine full of spirit and strength, not a dull heavy drink.—tie Tafel instead of those assembled at the same table.
 - 22. In prose : überlaffe ber antern bie Ruche als ihr Reich.
- 24. schmachast is said 'de essectu,' i.e. tas Mahl so zu bereiten, tas es schmachast wird.—ohne Beschwerte tes Beutels = ohne tas (tie Ausgabe tasur) tem Beutel ('purse') beschwersich werte. The meals are to be good, but not expensive.
- 25. Küchelein 'little chicken.' In the North of Germany the word Küten (= 'chicken') is used instead of the southern Sühnchen.
- 27. It is more common to say 3afreszeit in three syllables.—gicht = Iiefert.—bei 3eiten 'be-times'; she brings it early, before it becomes too common or is even going out of season.
 - 29. reift nur eben = wenn gerate erft ter Commer tie Fruchte reift.
- 31. This is an allusion to the peculiar German dish called @auer-fraut—which (though the present writer is far from admiring it) is more decried in England than it deserves.
 - 32. Pomona the goddess of fruits; from pomum 'apple.'
 - 34. If anything miscarries, she considers it a greater misfortune etc.
- 35. entianft=taven (or meg) läuft. The debtor runs away and leaves you nothing but his I. O. U.
- 36 sq. Quietly the girl is developing into the housewife. The man who chooses her is prudent, as he gets in her an excellent wife and helpmate.
 - 38. entlich, after all her work.

- 40. If another sister takes care of the garden, she will not allow it to run wild—which would be very romantic indeed, but very unprofitable and very damp.
 - 42. Berhof ought to be a spondee and not a trochee.
- 44. The patriarchs of the olden time were kings on a small scale, within their house and family.—gertangt 'compact.'
 - 46. Stille is the adverb, 'quietly.'
- 48, 49. If young ladies are ever so busy indoors, when they walk out, they like to be dressed like ladies who live merely for their toilet, and never lift a finger to work.
- 50. The common form is bügeln. Grimm s.v. biegeln quotes only the present passage, but Sanders observes that we always prefer this form in the proverbial phrase geschniegest und gebiegest, i.e. 'polished from top to toe.'
 - 51. arfatijde Gulle, a dress befitting Arcadian shepherdesses.
 - 53. erregen in its original meaning = auferegen 'stir up.'
- 57. My girls should always have enough to do, so that they should never want to read trashy novels sent from a circulating library (Leihbiblicthef).

XIV.

Goethe wrote the charming idyl Alexis und Dora in the summer of 1796. Schiller's criticism is contained in a letter written on June 18, 1796 and would seem to deserve a place here: Die Irule hat mich beim gweiten Lefen fo innig, ja noch inniger als beim erften bewegt. Bewiß gehort fie unter tas Schonfte, mas Gie gemacht haben, fo voll Ginfalt ift fie, bei einer unergruntlichen Tiefe ter Empfintung. Durch tie Gilfertigfeit, welche tas martente Schiffevolt in tie Santlung bringt, wird ter Schauplat fur tie zwei Liebenten jo enge, jo trangvoll und fo beteutent ter Buftant, tag tiefer Moment wirklich ten Behalt eines gangen Lebens befommt. Es murte fchwer fein, einen zweiten Gall zu ertenfen, wo tie Blume tes Dichterifden von einem Gegenstante fo rein und fo gludlich abgebrochen wirt. Daß Gie tie Gifersucht fo ticht taneben fiellen, und tas Glud fo fonell turch tie Furcht mieter verschlingen laffen, weiß ich vor meinem Gefühl noch nicht gang ju rechtfertigen, obgleich ich nichts befriedigentes tagegen einwenten tann. Diefes fuhle ich nur, tag ich tie gludliche Trunfenheit, mit ter Alexis tas Matchen verläßt und fich einschifft, gerne immer festhalten mochte. Goethe himself replied on July 22 : Gur tie Gifersucht am Ente habe ich zwei Grunte, einen aus ter Natur: weil wirklich jetes unerwartete und unvertiente Liebesglad tie Furcht tes Berluftes unmittelbar auf ter Ferfe nach fich gieht, und einen aus

ter Kunft, weil tie Itylle turchaus einen pathetischen Gang hat, unt also bas Leitenschaftliche bis gegen bas Ente gesteigert werden mußte, da sie bann burch bie Abscherbeugung bes Dichters wieder in's Leibliche und Seitere zurückzesührt wird. So weit zur Nechtsertigung bes unerklärlichen Inflincts, burch welchen solche Dinge hervorgebracht werden.

We merely observe that the whole poem forms a monologue on board the ship which carries Alexis away from his home and his newly found love. He had been in love with Dora for many a year, but neither had confessed it to the other. But in the very moment of departure their hearts open and they have found each other. Alexis who is almost giddy and beside himself with joy, is hurried away by the boy who calls him—on board he begins to think it all over, whether it is true or merely a dream, and sudden as this revelation of love has been, the fear seizes him that he may lose it again just as suddenly. Hence pangs of jealousy, which are however but transitory; and thus we leave him on the waves—hoping that he will return happily and find his Dora faithful and constant.

- 1. The words mit jetem Memente should be connected with the comparatives weiter unt weiter in the following line.
- 3. Die Gleise is an unusual form instead of tas Gleis. But we find also a masc. ter Gleiseis. It should, however, be observed that the Gleise (= M.H.G. die geleis) is the original form of the word, which is formed from an earlier leis, leise, leisâ 'trace' with the prefix ge-. The neuter tas Gleise does not occur before the 18th century.
- 6. The sail alone works for all, inasmuch as it produces the motion of the ship.
- 7. All on board are looking forward to the end of their voyage, only one has all his thoughts bent backward, has left his heart behind.
- 8. The variation of the accent in the two compounds vorwarts and rudwarts is highly effective.
- 13. Just as the mountains, the last traces of his native land, sink down into the sea, so all joy seems to disappear before his eyes. But just as he is straining his eyes for the fast-vanishing line of the shore, the eyes of his beloved are trying to catch the last glimpse of the sailing ship.
- 15. Icen is said emphatically 'to feel the value of life.' Before the revelation of Dora's love, Alexis had felt no such thrilling interest in life; compare the following line.
 - 19. nur umfenft = gang vergebens 'quite in vain.'
 - 20. alleuchtent 'resplendent to all.'
- 22. Compare the Latin phrase repetere (recolere) memoriam temporis alicuius.— sie is Dora.

- 23. tie = tiefe or eine folche.
- 25. Mathiel refers to the poetical riddles in vogue at the time.
- 26. funftlid = funftrid 'cunningly' (in the sense it bears in Old English).
 - 27. In prose : tie feltene Bertnurfung ter gierlichen Bilter.
- 28. They have not yet discovered the word which contains the key-note of the whole riddle.
- 33. auf etwas harren is a more dignified and emphatic expression than the ordinary auf etw. warten.— Lüfte = Winte.
- 36. vie €tuare 'that hour,' in which he found himself assured of Dora's love.
- 39. It is difficult to say in what age or in what country the scene of the poem is laid. Perhaps, it is all the more poetical for this mysterious uncertainty. 'Dora' is not a Greek name, 'Alexis' is. Above (v. 18) he speaks of 'gods' in the plural; here of a 'temple,' not a 'church.' The fruits mentioned below seem to point to the South of Europe.
- 40. Mütterchen 'your dear old mother.' Diminutives are often used in an endearing sense.
 - 41. We may say both ju and jum Martte gehen.
- 42. wie füßn! expresses admiration; Dora carried the pitcher on her head with graceful boldness. This is again a peculiarity of the South.
 - 45. In prose we should perhaps prefer befergt.
 - 46. ftåt 'steady.'-geringelt 'wrapt together in the shape of a ring.'
 - 48. sich dat. ethicus, comp. the phrase sich eine Sache ausehen.
 - 49. innen is poetical instead of trinnen, or im Innern.
 - 53. etwas lugen means here lugnerisch (or tauschent) etwas nachahmen.
- 54. mir 'in my eyes' or 'estimation.' The waves seem to him to wear the colour of night, i. e. black, because they separate him from his love.
- 55. Miles = alle. The neuter sing. of pronouns is often used collectively instead of the plural.—'All were astir.'
 - 57. 'They are already hoisting the sail.'
- 61. The main luggage was already on board, but the careful mother had prepared an 'additional' (numbereitetes) packet.
- 65. Goethe is very fond of separating a dependent genitive from its noun by the interposition of a few words. There are numerous instances of this peculiarity in *Hermann and Dorothea*.—In prose we should say tu tatetteft mir 3 u.
- 66. teine Gefellen ter Fahrt sounds somewhat strange instead of teine Reisegefährten.

- 68. Matrone in the Latin sense of 'married woman.'
- 70. Bierte = Schmud 'ornament.'
- 78. In prose the negation (might) would be placed before the pronoun (jeglidges). 'Not every country produces such fruit.'
- 80. The 'golden weight' of the ripe fruits (chiefly oranges, comp. v. 77 and 86).—gefφürşt=aufgefфürşt.
 - 85. gefcidt (adverb) = deftly.
- 96. Thunder in a clear sky as an omen of good to come is quite in the style of classic poetry. Compare Virg. Aen. VII. 141, hic pater omnipotens ter caelo clarus ab alto Intonuit ('Then the almighty father thrice from heaven aloft in brightness thundered') with Prof. Conington's note.
- 97. The diction is here imitated from the Latin frequentes lacrimae ex oculis descenderunt. In prose we should say viele Ahranen ftursten mir aus ben Musen.
 - 98. vergehn = verfdwinten, or untergehn.
- 99. Observe the impersonal expression es rief, instead of tie Leute riefen or immer heftigeres Rufen fam von tem Strante her. So again v. 103.
 - 102. 'As 't were by heavenly breath.'
 - 105. trieb = antrieb or megtrieb. The boy urged him to depart.
- 106. Alexis was aware that his walk had become unsteady like that of one intoxicated.
- 107. fo=tafür, they treated him like one who was not quite master of his wits.—Gefessen=Kameraten (ἐταῖροι, 'socii'); compare above v. 66.
- 109. Dora's one word, the confession of her love, is still resounding in his ears.
- 110. When high Jove thundered his assent to their love, Venus herself was by his side, and all the Graces.
 - 112. getterbefräftigt 'confirmed by the gods themselves.'
- 116. errnen here=anfertigen or bereiten.—The chain he means to send Dora is called 'a heavenly pledge,' a pledge of heavenly love.
- 124. In prose the adverb cingig would be placed before front. It is a lover's only joy to heap ornaments on his beloved.
- 126. Das schille ('form') ber langlichen (tapering) Sant is highly poetical. In prose we should say tie schillete langliche Sant.
- 127. He intends to carry on his traffic by exchanging his goods for others (Taufohantel).
 - 128. ich witmete gern = ich mochte gern witmen.
- 130. Gin hausliches Beib is nothing but a variation of the prosaic compound Sausfran.
 - 135. The domestic happiness which Alexis imagines is almost too

great for his fancy, and he therefore prays the gods to calm his heated imagination.

138. grāfich is adverb, and grāfich grīafien means 'in awful calmness.' Sorge is more particularly the cares of jealousy. Comp. v. 141. For the conclusion of the poem see our introductory remarks.

139. Cerberus is the dog stationed at the entrance of the nether world, 'huge Cerberus with triple-throated bay,' as Virgil says Aen. VI. 417. He may be understood here by the somewhat vague expression hollifor Sunbe.

140. ter Bergweiflung Gefist are the regions inhabited by those doomed to everlasting perdition. According to Dante (Inferno III. 9), the inscription over the gate of hell ends with the words lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate 'you that enter here, leave all hope behind.'

141. tas gelaffine Gespenst 'the calm spectre'; for the sense comp. v. 138.

144. Sonig is here the sweet juice of the fig.

149. This is an allusion to the well-known line of Ovid (Ars am. 1. 633) Iuppiter ex alto periuria ridet amantum, or as Shakspere has it (Rom. and Jul. 11. 2. 92) at lovers' perjuries, they say, Jove laughs.—The construction of laden with the genitive in the sense of 'laughing at something' is, in general, more poetical than prosaic; in prose we should say über etwas laden or etwas recladen.

150. [chtteflicher 'in a more terrible manner' than he did when Alexis obtained Dora's love, above v. 96.—The sudden change from the imprecation against Dora to the contrary mood is very impressive. Just as if he were afraid that his prayer might be granted, Alexis now beseeches the god to withhold his lightning from Dora, or rather to hurl it down upon himself.

155-158 contain what Goethe himself styles the 'Abschieburtbeugung

156. cs wechselt sich is less common than cs wechselt ab.—The phrase tie liebente Brust is easily understood in the sense of tie Brust eines Liebenten.

158. cingig is used adverbially, in which sense we also say cingig und allein 'quite exclusively.'

XV.

The present elegy which may be said to contain a résumé of the whole extent of Roman history is addressed to the famous French authoress Anne-Louise-Germaine Necker, baronne de Staël-Holstein (born at Paris

in 1766, died at Paris in 1817), for whose place in French literature we may be allowed to refer to the introductory notice prefixed to the *Dix Années d'Exil* edited (in the Pitt Press Series) by M. Gustave Masson. The author of this elegy was on very intimate terms with Madame de Staël, and is mentioned with great praise in her work—*Del'Allemagne*.

- - 4. entwelfter Mur denotes the azure sky free from clouds.
- 5. siebengehügelte 3innen are the fortifications towering up on the seven hills on which Rome is situated (Palatinus, Capitolinus, Quirinalis, Caelius, Aventinus, Viminalis, Esquilinus). Hence Rome was called Urbs Septicollis.
- 6. tert should be understood, as if the poet himself were standing in the country and pointing to the various objects.
- 8. mit oft meisentem Wang 'with a step that often lingers.' The scenes around are too suggestive and too memorable to be hurried over.
 - 9. unermedian 'so that it is impossible to awaken them any more.'
- 10. hegen means 'to retain fondly,' 'to cherish.' The localities cherish (so to speak) the echoes of ancient times, and the very stones should be looked upon as monuments of such.
- 11. Comp. Virgil, Aen. VIII. 319 sq. primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis fugiens et regnis exul ademptis. Ovid, Fast. 1. 235 hac ego Saturnum memini tellure receptum; Caelitibus regnis ab Jove pulsus erat.
- 12. genügsames Reich, 'a limited reign,' parva regna. The adj. gotten refers to the common assumption that the golden age was in the reign of Saturn.
- 13. The Mons Janiculus is on the right bank of the Tiber. Janus himself is said to have reigned in Latium before the arrival of Saturn.

Ovid calls him biformis, Fast. I. 89 (where he accounts for the peculiarity of the shape); Schlegel has, however, formed his epithet sweisting in imitation of Virgil, Aen. VII. 180 Ianique bifrontis imago. Janus was commonly represented with two heads, sometimes even with four.

- 15. Evander or Euander (Εὔανδρος) was said to have settled in these districts, after emigrating from his native country of Arcadia: comp. Livy I. 5. 2 Euandrum, qui ex eo genere Arcadum multis ante tempestatibus tenuerit loca etc. Euander plays a part in the eighth book of Virgil's Aeneid.
- 16. Amphitryoniades is an exact reproduction of the Greek patronymic 'Αμφιτρυωνιάδης, by which Hercules, the son of Amphitryon, is designated. The legend of Hercules and Cacus is fully related by Livy, 1. 7. 4 sqq., Virgil, Aen. VIII. 190—304, and Ovid, Fasti 1. 543 sqq.
- 17. Hercules had killed Geryon or Geryones, a monstrous giant, who was the guardian of immense herds of oxen, and was driving them home to Greece. Geryon is said to have lived in Spain, ἐν Ἰβηρία (Pausan. IV. 36. 2). Hence Virgil, Aen. VIII. 202, styles Hercules tergemini nece Geryonae spoliisque superbus.— Στισήτας alludes to the primitive nature of the original settlement, a feature often dwelt on by the Roman poets who love to contrast it with the later splendour of their city. Vitruvius II. I (p. 47 ed. Bipont.) speaks of the ancient Roman manner by pointing to the Romuli casa in arce sacrorum stramentis tecta.
- 18. Pallantēum was the name chosen by Euander in remembrance of the home he had left, the town of Pallantīum in Arcadia, near Tegea. Pallanteum was then said to have been corrupted into Pălantīum and Pălatium.—Tessiengesturt is the saxis suspensa rupes of Virgil, Aen. VIII. 190, instead of which Livy uses the prosaic spelunea.—solug=ersolug. In an archaic and poetic style we often use the original verb solug=ersolug. In the sense of the compound ersolugen; comp. the E. 'slay.'—rāchen, because Cacus had dragged the cows into his cave.
- 19. her Nachbarn Schreden 'the terror of his neighbours': see e.g. the description of the evil practices of Cacus in Virgil, l. c.—In the same manner the adj. flammaus bauchent is derived from Virgil's description, VIII. 252, faucibus ingentem fumum, mirabile dictu, Evomit, and 259 he calls Cacus incendia vomens.
- 20. cyfferiith retwirrt 'in a confusion resembling that of the Cyclopes' of whom Homer relates that they had no common town, but dwelt in the recesses of the rocks.
- 21. tie Cegel aus Phrhylen (whence Aeneas came) erschwellen is a poetical, though somewhat artificial expression instead of tie Elette aus

Burygion fam an.—Tiber, the god of the river, is represented as rejoicing at the arrival of the race who were destined to make the country great and powerful: he restrains his waves to give them an easier entrance into the bed of the river.

- 23. ter Entsuhrer ter troischen Laren is Aeneas who carries the Trojan Lares with him.
- 24. Tiber recognized Aeneas as destined (bestimmt) to sow the ashes of Troy so as to become fruitful in imperial sway (Bestiterrichast). In Virgil, Aen. VIII. 31 sqq. Tiber is represented as comforting Aeneas and prophesying his suture greatness, and ibid. 86 sqq. we have the source from which Schlegel has derived the thought of this passage: Thybris ea fluvium, quam longa est, nocte tumentem Leniit et tacita refluens ita substitit unda, Mitis (= mist, v. 21) ut in morem stagni placidaeque paludis Sterneret aequor aquis, remo ut luctamen abesset.
- 27. Rome's growth was not an easy work. Fate did all it could to prevent it: tantae molis erat, Romanam condere gentem.
 - 28. 'Never was there a mightier (birth).'
- 29. liebend erglühn=in Liebe erglühn, amore exardescere.—Mavors was the original form of the name of the god commonly called Mars.—Die vestalische Jungstau 'the virgin priestess of Vesta' is Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus.
- 30. The she-wolf was reported to have given suck to the two babes cast away by their cruel uncle.—tie Gier is here used in the sense of Deißhunger 'greedy hunger'; this is said to have been (divinely) tempered down into motherly feeling (Mütterlichteit) towards the twins.
 - 32. Urbs Romulea—the city founded by Romulus.
- 33. Hercules (who is the half-god alluded to here) is said to have killed serpents sent by Juno to destroy him.—gleid= fogleid, directly after his birth.
- 34. unmuntig lit. 'not having a mouth' i. e. not being able to speak, infans. Comp. Florus p. 1, 20—25 (ed. Halm) who places the infantia populi Romani under the kings.—wiee=bewiee, she gave signal proof of her great vocation.
- 35. According to Livy I. 7. 1, twelve vultures appeared to Romulus.—

 10 is archaic and now somewhat pedantic instead of the relative welche or bit.
- 36. fit follow 'they were destined' or 'fated' to extend their flight over the whole world.—Croball = orbis terrarum.
- 37. wußte=verstant e8; note the difference between the simple infinitive in German and the English construction 'knew how to despise death.'

- 39. Romulus was said to have received any vagabonds and to have opened an asylum for all outlaws. Comp. Florus I. I, erat in proxumo lucus: hunc asylum facit. Livy I. 8 locum qui nuuc saeptus descendentibus inter duos lucos est, asylum aperit. See also Virgil Aeu. VIII. 342, Ov. Fast. II. 140, Juv. VIII. fin.—The Lupercal was a cavern in the Palatine, connected by some of the ancients with the wolf (lupa) that suckled Romulus and Remus. Hence the robbers are styled Impercalije, because they lived on and about the Palatine hill. Hence the Lupercalia, one of the most ancient Roman festivals, said to have been instituted by Romulus in honour of the god Lupercus, and celebrated every year, on the 15th of February, in the Lupercal. See Diet. of Ant.—ter Geneß is shortened instead of Geneße 'comrade.'
- 40. ertnete Båter='patres instituit,' i. e. he created a senate.—After his death, Romulus was deified and called Quirinus pater.
- 41. ersinnenb 'meditating, inventing' refers to Numa's laws; his genius is described as 'inventive' of laws.—heimstone Mymphe denotes Egeria, who was said to have secretly bestowed her love upon Numa and to have advised him in his legislation. 'Illa Numae coniunx consiliumque fuit' is the expression used by Ovid, Fast. III. 276.
- 42. Ille (Numa) sacra et caerimonias omnemque cultum deorum immortalium docuit. Flor. I. 2. 2.—We should observe the Latin pronunciation of the word Réligión, which is generally sounded in German as if it were trisyllabic (Réligión).
- 43. annoth is scarcely, if ever, used in prose, instead of tamate noth.—
 triftig, comp. 'thriftily.' They provided for their latest offspring by
 corrying out great works.
 - 44. gemeinsam means 'useful to the public.'
- 45. The quadrata saxa of the earlier Roman buildings and works are repeatedly mentioned by Vitruvius in his work de architectura. The peculiar manner of building without cement (sitt, 'caementum') was once believed to have been derived by the Romans from the Etruscans, but is actually the primitive manner of most nations.
- 46. anfugen should not be mistaken for anfügen; it means eine Tuge ausfüllen und zusammen halten.
- 48. Besset (comp. 'bulwark') = 'fortifications.'-ber Fels Carites = 'Mons Capitolinus.'
- 49. Since the first erection of these walls, many governments (Berfassungen) have come and gone—but these walls have remained. The plural tie Gemauer is not very common.
 - 50. Of Ancus, the fourth king of Rome, it is related muro moenia

amplexus est. Flor. I. 4. Tarquinius Superbus, the last king, is stated to have commenced the erection of the Capitol with the spoils of the wealthy town of Suessa Pometia.

- 51. There is a historical inaccuracy in the arrangement of the names in this line. Die Beile res Brutus (an allusion to L. Junius Brutus, who put to death his two sons for having attempted to restore the Tarquins) ought to be mentioned before the *Decii*, one of whom (the father) sacrificed his life for his country's sake in 340, and the other (the son) in 295 B.C.
- 52. Saurter = Tuyrer (duces) who stood at the head of affairs. The stories of L. Quintius Cincinnatus, who was called from the plough to the dictatorship, in E. C. 458, and Curius Dentatus who defeated the Samnites and Pyrrhus, but preferred his small farm to wealth and power, are often dwelt upon by the Roman writers as instances of antiqua or prisea virtus.
 - 54. ftill 'quietly,' i. e. without parade.
- 55. Even in old age the ancient Romans did not yield to ignoble rest, but kept on working to the end of their days.— Μῦθίας Miter is, of course, said in the sense of rūβige alte Leute.
- 56. The wrinkles wrought in the honest forehead were considered the diadem of it.
- 57. Der Sterblichen Zeuger, πατήρ ανδρων, hominum pater, is Jupiter.— Weltherr-Herr ter Welt.
- 58. These heroes of old were the worthiest representation, and, so to speak, reflex of the Godhead, in whose image man was made.
 - 59. trangte = betrangte. They were often beset with perils and dangers.
- 60. The reverence they had towards the gods preserved them from abject fear.
- 62. cinfaltige Přicht 'a simple duty' on which it was unnecessary to reason.
- 63. Bessut = voluptas or ήδονή, which was considered the highest good (summum bonum) by many of the adherents of Epicurus, a celebrated Greek philosopher (born 342, died 270), though he himself did not understand ήδονή in the sense of sensual enjoyment.—ftügesu means 'to reason with excessive subtlety' or 'sophistically.'
- 64. C. Fuòricius was consul in 282 and 278, and distinguished himself in the war against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who was the first that ever brought elephants into Italy. Pyrrhus used every effort to win over Fabricius, but the unsophisticated and sturdy mind of the Roman was proof against all his seductions.

- 66. Deji one of the most powerful and ancient cities of Etruria; 'the *Veientes* were engaged in almost unceasing hostilities with Rome for more than three centuries and a half, and we have records of fourteen distinct wars between the two peoples.' *Dict. of Geogr.*
 - 67. The omission of the final e in Geschicht' is rather harsh.
- 69, 70. ends is dativus commodi, = 311 enerem Bertheil. Carthage gathered all her treasures (hat gewindert) merely for your use—as you were destined to conquer her and carry away the rich spoils.
- 70. Alexander the Great is called 'a drunken god,' as he deemed himself equal to the gods after the long series of victories he had gained, while at the same time he was addicted to the very free use of wine and committed some very rash acts prompted by drunkenness (*Persepolis*, *Clitus*).—The empire created by Alexander was at last to become the property of the Romans.
- 71. More than one instance might be quoted in which the Romans were called upon to arbitrate (Expict@richter fein) in the disputes between the kings of Asia and Africa, e.g. in the case of the Ptolemies, the Maccabees, the descendants of Masinissa, and those of Herod the Great.
- 72. Justice is represented with scales. Hence she is called 'even-handed Justice' by Shaksp. Mach. I. 7. 10.
- 73. The verb chwasten is not commonly joined with the dative; it is more usual to say einer Cache wasten, or eine Cache verwasten. The end of this line is apparently a reminiscence of Homeric phraseology; comp. Διος κατ' ἀμύμονα βουλήν.
- 74. 'But you employ your great prosperity so badly that it serves as a theme for laying blame upon Fortune,' who made you great, though you did not deserve your greatness.
- 75 sq. An evident reminiscence of Horace, Epod. 16. 2 sqq. suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit. Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi, Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae manus, Aemula nec virtus Capuae nec Spartacus acer... Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal etc.
- 77. tem Gifen beben is very boldly said instead of ver tem Gifen beben. The poet seems to imitate something like qui non extimuit ferrum.
- 78. Bajiliāfennatur 'the nature of the basilisk,' whose eye is said to charm all who become subject to it. As for the sense, comp. Virgil's well-known quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames.
- 79. Compare Horace's exhortation angustam amicê (kindly) pauperiem pati Robustus acri militia puer Condiscat. Carm. 111. 2. 1.
 - 80. es gift means 'it is the important question,' it is absolutely neces-

sary.—To be 'master of oneself' means to be able to control one's passions and practise moderation and self-denial in prosperity.

81. nie zu erfättigen should be taken as if it were one word, e.g. unerfättlich.

82. An immense price is paid down to obtain the gratification of the artificial vices (i. e. vices produced by excessive refinement). These luxuries were brought by ships from foreign lands.

83. M. Licinius Crassus, surnamed Dives, one of the Triumvirs of the year 60 B. C., was conspicuous for his wealth and insatiable love of money.

—Pactolus, a river of Lydia, whose golden sands have become proverbial.

84. Stol3=ter stol3e Mann.—schastente Macht, 'free sway and power.'—The watch-word of the mob of the imperial period was panem et circenses. Comp. Juv. x. 80 (populus) duas tantum res anxius optat, Panem et circenses.

85. This is evidently in the spirit of Juvenal, who couples *Scauros et Fabricios*, xI. 91; comp. also Hor. *Carm.* I. 12. 37—40. The great names remain, heroism and patriotism are gone.

86 sq. Comp. Hor. Carm. III. 6. 46 sq. aetas parentum, peior avis, tulit Nos nequiores, mox daturos Progeniem vitiosiorem.

88. cutnerwenter @trem means the current which has set in towards a general weakening of the nation.

80. falfches Gewebe is less intelligible than ein Gewebe von Falfchbeit.

92. Though the honest customs of old were engraven in iron letters, yet they now begin to be effaced and disappear.—Properly it ought to be crifight.

04. niebergefturgt, sc. fein merten.

95. and fe, 'even as it actually was,' ἀλλὰ καὶ ὤs.—The poet means that notwithstanding all this corruption the fall of Virtue and Freedom was not unattended with grandeur.

97. An evident allusion to, or rather translation of, the well-known passage in Hor. Carm. II. 1. 23 sq. cuncta terrarum subacta Praeter atrocem animum Catonis.

98. Such men as Cato taught by their example the great truth that, if it was denied to live a freeman, to die a freeman was still possible.

99. ter Ingenten Schiffbruch, the general wreck of virtues, commune virtuum naufragium.

100. Etca, i.e. the philosophic sect of the Stoics, founded by Zeno (died 260 B.C.). The Stoa Poecile, where they used to meet, was a porch at Athens adorned with the paintings of Polygnotus.

- 101. will fich bemahren = ftrebt fich gu bemahren.
- 104. Formerly the greatness and majesty of Rome used to live in the souls and minds of the citizens; but in the imperial epoch the impression of greatness was attained by the outward splendour and magnificence of the cities and of the capital itself.
 - 107. marmerne Bunter, 'wonderful works of art sculptured in marble.'
- 108. A captive crowd, as it were, of life-like (athment) statues was brought over from Greece.
- tio. annutbiger Sauch means as much as ter Sauch ter Annuth. The Greeks lent an air of peculiar grace to all their works of art.
- 114. Spene is a city of Upper Egypt on the E. bank of the Nile, below the First Cataract.—Of the obelisks Pliny (XXXVI. 14. 64) says that they were sacred to the Sun (Solis numini sacrati).
- 115. The emperor Augustus had several obelisks transported to Rome, and erected there. Some of these are still in existence, notably the one which had formerly stood in the Circus and was again put up by Pope Sixtus V. in the Piazza del Popolo, a. 1589; and another which Augustus had put up as a gnomon, and which was again erected by Pope Pius VI. on Monte Citorio, a. 1789. It is probably the latter to which the poet alludes here.
- 117. There is no one competent to explain the hieroglyphics on this obelisk with absolute certainty.
 - 118. weiß = verftebt.
 - 119. urweltlich, 'pristine.'
- r20. The obelisk is in itself a monument of the downfall of Empires, all of which it has survived, and of the nothingness (Michts = Michtigfeit) of mankind.
 - 121. tie rasente Willfür, 'arbitrary power run mad.'
- 123. affeitimmente Anechtichaft is a servile mind which assents to everything, be it ever so disgraceful.
- 125. The subject of the sentence is Mitare, and the verb tampfen is somewhat unusually joined with the accus. The ordinary construction would be von etwas tampfen.—unboite Damonen, 'destructive fiends,' are the emperors, many of whom were worshipped as gods even during their lifetime.
- r26. The construction of this line should be properly attended to. When murder came, it broke through the divinity that hedged in the emperor, and hurled him in a moment from glory to infamy.
- 127. The bloody pastimes to which the Romans were addicted are said to have whetted the dagger employed by their tyrants against themselves.

- 129. Amphitheatres, in which shows of gladiators and wild beasts were exhibited, were round buildings. Hence the participal adjective, umfreient.
- 130. In the theatres of the ancients the rows of seats were so arranged as to rise one above the other.—geimant, 'crowding together' up to the skies.
- 131 sq. For the awnings commonly used in the Roman theatres compare Lucr. IV. 77 sqq., which passage we will give in Mr Munro's translation:—'This is commonly done by yellow and red and dark-blue awnings, when they are spread over large theatres and flutter and wave as they stretch across their poles and crossbeams.'
- 133. htuttrunten is explained'sanguine ebrius' by Grimm. The slaughter of gladiators and wild beasts in the arena is called ταδ @τζύţεπ 'the delight' of the eyes of spectators gorged with blood.
 - 134. bejubelt, 'greeted with applause.'
- 135. Lions and other beasts were kept by the emperors in order to be always at hand for the great exhibitions in the circus. See Friedländer's Tarfiellungen aus ter Sittengeschichte Rems, vol. 11. p. 256 sqq.
- 136. A slave was held in less estimation and valued at a lower price than wild beasts.
- 137. It is stated by the ancients themselves, that Africa was at length unable to furnish further supplies of wild beasts; see the collection of passages given by Friedländer, l. c. p. 255. Hence the expression ατζφονίτ.
- 138. The possession of elephants was a special privilege of the emperor: *Caesaris armentum*, as Juvenal says, XII. 106. See Friedländer, l. c. pp. 256 and 395.
- 139. The transitive construction of flehen is somewhat unusual. We should either say etwas erstehen or um etwas stehen.
- 140. effen will be readily understood by being contrasted with retrathen in the preceding line.—Elephants were first used in Italy by King Pyrrhus of Epirus in the war of the Tarentines against the Romans. Pliny, N. Hist. VIII. 6, says 'elephantos Italia primum vidit Pyrrhi regis bello et boves Lucas appellavit in Lucanis visos anno urbis CCCLXXII,' and he then proceeds to give interesting particulars as to the employment of these noble animals in the Roman circus.
- 141. The fate of the elephant might serve as an image ($\mathfrak{Bik})$ of the Roman people,
- 143. The plural tie Grabmale is less common than tie Grabmaler.—willsahren is a stronger word than the common gehorden.—Wint is the dative.

- 144. In the glorious days of old war had been carried on for the sake of liberty and by the free will and decision of the citizens, but in the imperial period it had been degraded (entmirrigt) into a fight taken up in obedience to the command of the supreme lord of the world, the emperor. His soldiers were little more than gladiators; they were no longer the free citizens who knew what they fought for.
- 145. Soule her Rechter is an accurate translation of the Latin *Indus gladiatorius*, i. e. an establishment at which gladiators were trained for the public exhibitions.
- 147. Db=ob and, 'although.'—ausbieten means to offer for sale by public proclamation.—In 193 A.D. the practorian guards put up the empire for sale after the death of Pertinax, and a rich senator, Didius Salvius Julianus, was foolish enough to buy it of them. After reigning two months he was murdered by the soldiers when Severus was marching against the city (Dict. of Biogr.).
 - 148. verhanteln, 'to sell by bargain.'
- 150. an ter Grenze ter Belt, at the extreme limits of the (orbis terrarum) Roman empire.
- 152. se takes up again the jene, v. 149, because the subject of this sentence had been obscured by the intervening clauses. It would have been less perspicuous to continue (jene)—mistraum jest.—verschaugent = vertheistigent, schübent. In prose we should, perhaps, preser the passive participle: ein verschaugter Wall, 'a rampart protected by sconces,' i. e. a fortissed rampart.
- 153. The Parthians were the best horsemen among the enemies of the Roman empire in Asia. They had a practice to simulate flight and thus to break the ranks of their adversaries who rushed forward to pursue them. When they had succeeded so far, they would turn back and attack their enemies. When the Romans, however, fled from the Parthians, their flight was not feigned (night in errichteter Inght).
- 155. The singular res Suis is used in a collective sense; the jackal follows the traces of the horses' hoofs.
- 157. The strong and ferocious Ur (=wild bull) of the Hercynian forest is used as the type of the strong and warlike inhabitants of the North of Germany who now break forth against the Romans. Comp. Caesar, Bell. Gall. VI. 28: tertium est genus eorum qui uri appellantur. hi sunt magnitudine paullo infra elephantos; specie et colore et figura tauri. magna vis eorum est et magna velocitas, neque homini neque ferae quam conspexerunt parcunt.—The Hercynia Silva was an extensive range of mountains in Germany, covered with forests, described by Caesar as nine days' journey in breadth, and

more than 60 days' journey in length. The name is still preserved in the modern *Harz*.

- i59. The pronoun er should be pronounced emphatically, and hence it is used long.—reißt ßin, 'tears along.' The simile of the Ilr is still continued. The wild hordes of the invaders break through all obstacles and impediments.
- 161. tem Siege bequem = bequem (leicht) zu besiegen. The beasts exhibited in the circus had already through their captivity lost half their native ferocity.
- 162. Beijchen is more than fertern or verlangen; it means to claim as a right, to demand imperatively.
- 163. The invasion of the Teutons took place at the latter end of the second century B.C.; they were utterly defeated by Marius in the battle of Aquae Sextiae, a.102 B.C.
- 165. Varus was defeated and killed by the Germans under the leadership of Arminius in the famous battle of the 'Teutoburger Wald,' A. D. 9. As he had experienced the valour of the German barbarians, his ghost is represented as hovering about the rearguard of the Roman army, pale with fear.
 - 167. tie Simmlifden = tie Getter.
- 169. Attila marched with his army before the gates of Rome, but retreated without entering the city—moved, it is said, by the prayers and entreaties of the Roman bishop, Leo I., A.D. 453.—er würtigte nicht = er hielt es für nicht ter Mühe werth, 'il ne daignait pas.'
- 170. Attila knew and appreciated German valour; hence he wanted the Germans to be his allies, while he was satisfied with imposing an annual tribute upon the Romans.
- 171. Carthage was then the capital of the Vandal kingdom in Africa. Genserich, the king of the Vandals, took Rome in 455 and his hordes plundered the city during a full fortnight.
- 172. Fortune is often represented standing upon a wheel which turns very rapidly.
- 173 sqq. The framework of the sentence is—maß Scipic...prophysit (hat 176),...jeho geschieht's (179). This is, however, amplified by several additions.
- 173. tert, at Carthage. Scipio Africanus minor is said to have quoted the celebrated lines of Homer (11. Z. 448), when beholding the burning ruins of Carthage, 146 B.C. Comp. Appian, Pun. c. 132: ὁ Σκηπίων Καρχηδόνα ὁρῶν τότε ἄρδην τελευτῶσαν εἰς πανωλεθρίαν ἐσχάτην λέγεται μὲν δακρῦσαι καὶ φανερὸς γενέσθαι κλαίων ὑπὲρ πολεμιων ἐπὶ πολὺ δ' ἔννους ἐφ' ἐαυτοῦ γενόμενός

τε καὶ συνιδών ὅτι καὶ πόλεις καὶ ἔθνη καὶ ἀρχὰς ἀπάσας δεῖ μεταβαλεῖν, ὥσπερ ἀνθρώπους, δαίμονα...(εἶπε)

έσσεται ήμαρ όταν ποτ' όλώλη "Ιλιος Ιρή, και Πρίαμος και λαὸς ἐϋμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

Πολυβίου δ' αὐτὸν ἐρομένου σὺν παρἡησία, και γὰρ ἦν αὐτοῦ και διδάσκαλος, ὅ, τι βούλοιτο ὁ λόγος, φασὶν οὐ φυλαξάμενον ὀνομάσαι τὴν πατρίδα σαφῶς, ὑπὲρ ἦς ἄρα εἰς τὰνθρώπεια ἀφορῶν ἐδεδίει. See also Polybius ed. L. Dindorf, vol. IV. p. 128 sq. The Homeric lines are thus translated by Voss—

Ginft wird fommen ber Tag, ba bie heilige Blios binfinft,

Priamos felbst und bas Bolt bes langenkuntigen Ronigs.

Schlegel was obliged to render the second line as a pentameter, and it may be instructive to compare his version with Voss's.

- 175. auffichtug = aufwärts trang, sich etheb. Frehleden on the part of the victorious Romans, Wehruf on the part of the conquered inhabitants of the burning city.
 - 176. The 'heroic song' is the Iliad of Homer.
 - 179. faum = nur mit Muhe ('vix ac ne vix quidem ').
- 180. Roma had formerly been the empress (Menardin) of the world, regina rerum, as she is proudly styled in more than one inscription.
- 181. Roma is styled the playmate of Pallas (Minerva). Both were represented with similar accourtements.
- 183. tie=fie, tie.—gefantt, sc. hatte. Rome had formerly given her commands to the world by merely nodding with her crested helmet; and her commands were as imperative as those of Jove.
- 185. eine grausente Nacht 'a horrible night,' one full of sear (Grausen) and horror.
- 186. tie verlassene Ruhe means the rest (or quiet) of a solitude, tie Auhe ter Berlassenheit.
 - 188. Tellus, the goddess of the Earth.
 - 190. verschwistert, united by the ties of relationship, akin.
- 191. Die heilige Straße, Sacra Via, one of the most frequented streets of ancient Rome, leading from the valley between the Caelian and Esquiline hills, past the Forum Romanum, to the Capitol.
- 194. The triumphator's car was drawn by white horses (figneeige Roffe). The joyful shouts of the surrounding crowds may often have caused these horses to be shy (figure).
- 195. tie geweißeten Ehren tes Siegs=spolia opima, the offerings which the triumphant general laid down on the altar of Juppiter Capitolinus.—Der Gesübte Bewährung=vota soluta. Such vows were made on setting out for the campaign.

- 196. Beltrach = geltenes Dach. Compare the usual Bleitach.
- 197. trage belongs logically to imagent, but in a certain way it may also be connected with ernaurt, with which it is joined grammatically. The slow and lazy ambling of the mule procures a slow livelihood for its driver.
- 199. From the Roman hill called 'Palatium' all 'palaces' have received their appellation.
 - 200. gelten = Geltung haben 'to be held in repute.'
- 202. Nero had built his famous 'aurea domus' on the Palatinus.

 bethört = thöricht.— tas Gefüst is not a common word; it means 'arbitrary longing.'
- 205. über tem Bategemach, i.e. above the place which once contained the baths of the imperial palace.
- 207. The meeting of Aeneas with the Sibyl of Cumae and the oracles she gave him are described by Virgil in the sixth book of the Aeneid. Aeneas is, of course, the Dartanier mentioned in the next line.
 - 208. fang = cecinit, in the sense of 'prophesied.'
- 209. weil es vergennt ist 'dum licet,' 'as long as you may.' weil is employed in its ancient temporal sense, corresponding to the English 'while.'
- 211. The conception of the circular course of years (\$rci*(auf) is essentially classical; compare Homer's περιτελλομένων ένιαυτών and Virgil's volventibus annis.
 - 212. Stant = Buftant, 'state, condition.'
- 213. Sciabrum, originally a morass on the west slope of the Palatine, between the Vicus Tuscus and the Forum Boarium.
 - 216. Sang = Mbhang. In prose we should say tes Moentinus.
- 217. Bau=Körrerbau, 'make of the body.'—freergleichtagent is a compound probably not found in any dictionary, but easily understood by those acquainted with its component parts.
- 218. gerpeniiche Bucht means descendants of the cows of Geryon (once driven here by Hercules).
- 220. tas übente Roß is an expression perhaps more easily understood than translated. The *Campus Martius* was used by the Roman youths as the place for all manly exercises, racing and riding on horseback. 'The training horse' should, therefore, be understood of the horse on which youths disport and train themselves for war.
- 221. We should understand, as if it were wie wenn tas Bolt feiner felbst spotten wollte.
- 222. enger Berfehr expresses the close and confined habitations of modern Rome as compared with the large area once covered by the ancient city.

- 224. The modern Romans have no independent claim to our notice, but merely as the present occupants of the soil on which the ancients lived. They are, therefore, 'beggars of the ancient time' just as they beg their sustenance of those who come now in contact with them (Bettler tes Tages augleigh). Tag should, of course, be taken as a synonym of Gegenwart.
- 225. tranten means here 'to provide with water.' Agrippa built the great aqueduct which even now supplies Rome with water.— Thau is poetically used instead of Ψαητε. So we have in Greek δρόσοι instead of ΰδωρ.— The springs, which supply the aqueduct, are called jungfraution on account of their purity and freshness.
 - 226. Iuftige Wege, i. e. high up in the air.
- 227. Suntstern (or Suntstern) is the dog-star (Sirius), predominant in August, the hottest part of the year.
- 228. schirften=wurten schirften.—Nas=Wasser.—umsumssen means to surround with a morass. We should, perhaps, properly expect im beschiften Summs 'in the reed-grown morass,' but the poet has preferred the less common and obvious expression.
- 229. Sind=wenn...find. In the same manner we should explain the verbs in the two lines which succeed. The apodosis follows in v. 232, by way of imperative.—erneuerte Tempel are the modern churches of Rome.
- 230. Sepulcral urns of ancient workmanship are sometimes used as altars in modern Italian churches. They are said to be surprised at the use to which they see themselves put.
 - 232. Ahnherrn = Borfahren.
- 234. Ivy (hedera) was sacred to Bacchus. It is styled gefellig 'social,' because it likes to cling to some other plant and does not, as a rule, grow by itself.
- 235. es sugt tie Rrone 'it produces the erroneous semblance of a leafy top to the tree.' The tree itself is dead already, but being overgrown with ivy, it still presents the deceptive appearance of life.
- 237. gefällige Gaben are gifts which know how to please, pleasing talents.
 - 239. In prose we should say tie biltente Runft.
- 241. Sene hellenifthe Gultin refers to Greek art (Τέχνη) which had been transplanted to Rome.—Gebile is a more select word than Bile, denoting a creation of art.
 - 242. Instead of wies we should prefer erwies in prose.
- 243. tichten (from Lat. dictare) does not merely mean 'to write verses,' but is also used, as J. Grimm (wört. 2, 1058) says, 'in erweiterter Betentung etwas schaffen, errenten, anssinnen, anorenen.' The word is in the present pas-

sage used of the inspired creations of a great painter.—Marhael (Raffaele), the great Italian painter, was born at Urbino in 1483, and died at Rome in 1520.—Iteleut means 'in the spirit of a lover.' There is something exceedingly graceful and tender in all the creations of Raphael, and especially his female figures are endowed with a marvellous charm.—Michel Angelo Buonarotti (born at Chinsi in 1474, died in 1563) was great as sculptor, painter, and architect. His style is more grand and dignified than Raphael's, but lacks the grace and delicacy of his rival's touch.

244. This is an allusion to the great dome of St Peter's at Rome, built by Michel Angelo, who declared that he would raise the Pantheon in the air.

245. tie erheiternte Blüthe means the pleasing flower of art. Thus we have the phrase, tie Kunst steht hier in hoher Blüthe.

246. Bahlipruch (orig. a sentence chosen by some one) 'motto, device.'

- 248. This is an allusion to an allegory preserved in an ancient painting thus described by Bachofen, Gräbersymbolik der Alten, p. 301: In freier Lantichaft fist, ten Ruden einem aus verschiebenen Baulichfeiten beftebenten Behofte augefehrt, auf machtigem Steinblod ein bartiger Alter, beffen Saltung ben Austrud ber Rube nach verrichteter Arbeit und hoben feierlichen Ernftes an fich tragt. Das Gewant, bas ben Ropf verhullt, fallt in weiten Falten über ten Ruden berab, unt lagt, intem es uber tie Beine gusammengenommen wirt, bie Bruft, bie Urme unt beite Tuge unverhullt hervortreten. Die Rechte tes Alten halt ein langes Geil, bas ein in geringer Entfernung gelagerter Gfel benagt. Die Linfe ruht laffig auf tem Rnie. Friede liegt über ter gangen Geene. Es ift bie Rube tes Abents, tie Alles umfließt, ten Alten, bas Thier, bas Behofte. Tiefes Stillschweigen berricht. Die Lautlofigseit tee Grabes scheint in bas Bild übertragen. According to Pausanias x. 29. 2, the earliest representation of Ocnos was by Polygnotus, in the λέσχη of the temple of Delphi, and Pliny N. H. XXXV. 11. 40, gives perhaps the most concise description in saying piger qui appellatur Ocnus, spartum torquens quod asellus adrodit. See also Prop. v. 3. 21, with Mr Paley's note. The writer quoted by us, Bachofen, sums up the tendency of the representation of Ocnos in a few words, p. 370: was Denos turch Aconen binturch webt, ift Alles tem Untergang verfallen.
 - 249. tie Beginne is a very rare plural, instead of tie Uranfange.
- 251. Observe the gen. of quality, unfenntlicher Büge, which would, however, in prose be replaced by mit and the dat.
- 253. Wefferer should be taken in the wider sense of feathered creatures, i.e. the birds from the flight of which auguries were derived.
- 254. Das Sein is more poetical than the common equivalent, tie Criftens.

- 255. Spating = Spatgeberen. fich entlofen is a rare expression for fich guftofen.
- 256. Inthaifch originally of the river Lethe (Λήθη), from which the shades of the departed drank oblivion; in a wider sense it is used of all connected with death. Hence Inthaifches Graus means 'the horror of death and destruction.'
- 257. mit gleichmuthigen Sinn is adequately rendered by the Horatian expression aequa mente. In the same way, the words ter Dinge Beschussuggests the Latin rerum sinem; in idiomatic German we should say bad Ginte aller Dinge.
- 259. The Pyramid of Cestius is the sepulcral monument of the practor C. Cestius, at the Porta Ostiensis (S. Paolo), erected about 30 B. C. For the compound Dentryramibe comp. Dentmal, Dentjaule, Dentflein.
- 260. weil=wāḥrent.—@ṭatt' is rather harsh instead of @ṭatten.—With regard to the expression @τāber, we should remember that the Protestant Cemetery is close to the Pyramid of Cestius. Keats and Shelley lie buried there.
- 262. The impressive and solemn silence of night sinks down upon the poet while he sits amid the graves, meditating upon the history of Rome.
- 265. It might also be unruhigen Treibens. 'The restless bustle' of the city is far away.
 - 267. Translate 'and with a shudder I began to doubt, whether.'
- 268. Shapes and ghosts leave no impression of their steps, no foot-print.
- 270. The disappearance of the sun deprives us of light and the perception of shape and colour. The light is called beforeign 'soul-inspiring,' i. e. enlivening.
 - 271. The ordinary construction is Ginen an etwas mahnen.
- 273. The stars are mentioned here as the symbols and witnesses of another and higher life.
 - 274. We should connect zwischen bas leben und tie Unfterblichkeit.
- 275. The epithet witing as applied to night is classical, in Greek we meet with the expression $le\rho \hat{a} \nu i \hat{\xi}$.
- 276. Fer strebente Geist 'the mind that endeavours to soar upward,' without contenting itself with this dull world of ours.
- 277. etle Gefährtin is addressed to Madame de Staël, with whom Schlegel had travelled in Italy.
 - 278. The eyes are styled 'a divine pair of stars.'
 - 280. If inspiration can move to tears, sorrow and grief should be com-

forted by observing that tears may have another and higher cause than mere disappointment or frustrated hope.

- 281. The omission of ter at the head of the apodosis is anything but common.
- 282. unglänbiger John = tas Jöhnen eines Unglänbigen 'the sneers of an unbeliever.'—We generally spell Bhantom in accordance with the Greek origin of the word.
 - 283. beim Guten tas Schene means 'beauty together with goodness.'
 - 287. The nouns Mittheiler and Mittheilerin are not at all common.
- 288. The lips are styled figure 'victorious,' because their speaking carries conviction into the hearer's heart.
- 290. This pentameter may be understood as an allusion to the fate of Madame de Staël. She had been exiled from France and many of her dearest friends had met with persecution at the hands of Napoleon.
- 291. rein für bas Gange, 'solely for the sake of the community,' without selfish thoughts.
- 293. Streng' is the accusative of the noun (Strenge), not the adjective. The construction is to a certain extent absolute, as we should supply a verb like hegent.—Iangmuthig with the dat. is poetical instead of gegenüber tem.
- 295. An allusion to Madame de Staël's father, the famous financier Necker, who was twice minister of Louis XVI. and was at last undeservedly exiled.

XVI.

- 2. In trim gardens Nature may be said to be domesticated and patiently submissive to man's hand.
- 4. The Titans would not obey the gods, but defied them in the proud consciousness of their native strength. They were represented as the sons of Gaea, i. e. the Earth; comp. v. 6.
- 7. Oaks have not yet been submitted to the pruning and trimming of a gardener's hand; they are therefore said not to have been 'schooled' by man.
- 10. With their immense arms, i.e. their branches, the great oak trees seize on space.
- 11. euch (dative) may be rendered by translating as if it were sure for-
 - 13. jeber ein Gott, each as free and proud of his strength as if he were a god.
 - 14. Ginen neiben is poetical instead of beneiben.
- 17. wurt' should be pronounced short, which is, however, against strict rules.

XVII.

The subject of this almost dithyrambic poem may be summed up in a few words. High longings, and quiet modest happiness. We long to soar up from this world into the high lofty ethereal regions, but in vain! our happiness must grow on mortal soil.

- 4. himmlifter Trant is explained in the next line, 'breath of heaven.'
- 5. The repetition of the pronoun (mir) is highly emphatic.—Dtem is poetical and biblical instead of Athem.—The child's breast is, as it were, just opening to the breath it drinks from the surrounding air; hence the epithet friment, which denotes a blossom just springing up.
- 9. For the adj. besessent we may refer to XV. 270.—Die Röhren tes Lebens will scarcely bear a literal translation; we might say 'the channels of life.'
- 12. The plant is personified by the poet and therefore endowed with eyes. In the same way, the shrub is said to have arms, which it is 'bashful' in stretching out.
 - 15. We speak of Luftwelle, 'wave of air.'
- 16. Properly it ought to be ein überläftiges Gemant. But the neuter suffix is often omitted in poetry and in rapid conversation.
- 19. Sie begehren zu tir, viz. zu femmen, which is easily supplied and commonly omitted.
- 22. The proud horse seems to rise from the ground and to lift itself into the air. The termination of this line is very emphatic, both on account of the alliteration and because it concludes with two monosyllables.
- 26. The brook does not run on in a straight line, but it meanders from one side to the other, and is only now and then discovered among the bushes.
- 28. Die ewige Halle tes Baters is immense space itself, which may well be styled the habitation of air.
- 29. Raumes is dependent on genug: 'satis spatii.' In prose we should, however, prefer the nom. Raum.—bezeichnet = vergezeichnet, 'prescribed.'
- 31. mein should be pronounced with a stress, hence mein Ser; may properly form the conclusion of the line.
- 33. 68 winft, 'it beckons,' the neuter being used of an indefinite power, to which the poet himself cannot give a fixed name.
- 35. ter felige Anabe, 'the blessed boy,' is Ganymede, whom the eagle of Jove carried up to the gods to dwell with them for ever.
 - 37. thericht, 'foolishly,' i.e. in foolish pursuits.
 - 42. Mecres fluth should be pronounced as a dactyl, though this is against

the strict rule.—freiere &finen denotes the free expanse of the sea; it is a Latinism=liberioris aquae campi, as Ovid has it in the beginning of the Metamorphoses.

- 44. Still may here be taken either in its limited sense or in its wider application. See note on I. 12.
- 45. The omission of es in the impersonal phrase es genugt ism is somewhat unusual, though not incorrect.—reigt uns, 'entices,' i.e. 'attracts us.'
- 47. Coftenc super: 'the golden shores' are the golden borders of the sky, all around illumined by the sun.
 - 48. tammernt is used in the general sense of 'undefined, vague.'
 - 49. blauliche Boge: the bluish wave of air.
 - 51. In prose we generally say befünftigen.

XVIII.

The isle of Capri is situated in the south of the gulf of Naples. It is about five miles long and two miles broad. Only in one place, in the north of the isle, is there a landing-place for small vessels. The Roman emperor *Tiberius* had built his final retreat on this rocky isle and lived there far away from human intercourse. At present *Capri* has about 4000 inhabitants, most of them fishermen, though some of them also cultivate olives and the vine.

- 1. Saft tu is a shortened conditional clause = wenn tu... gefehn haft.
- 2. als Bilger, 'as a pilgrim,' i.e. a wanderer, or stranger, which is the original meaning of this word, being derived from the Latin peregrinus or French pèlerin.
 - 3. In prose we should perhaps prefer erspähen.
 - 5. empfahn is poetical and archaic instead of empfangen.
- 6. Salerno, a romantic town with the ancient castle of Robert Guiscard, once famous as the seat of a medical school, but now very much decayed. The gulf, on which the town is situated, takes its name from it.
 - 8. Observe the expressive alliteration in the words wegente Wiltniß.
- 9. For the conclusion of the line with two monosyllables comp. note on XVII. 22.
- 10. mag = fann (which is the original sense of megen, as seen in the compound vernegen).
- 11. Here again we may draw attention to the powerful alliteration in brauft ..bestantige Brantung.—bestantig=immermaftent, 'never-ceasing.'
 - 12. Berwerf, an outlying fortification.
- 14. Formerly the Algerian pirates were very dangerous to the inhabitants of the Italian coasts. Compare the following line.

- 16. We should join gegen ten Stols und (tie) erfahrene Seefunft Englants. It is quite in conformity with poetical usage to disjoin the two nouns by interposing the genitive.
- 17. Der Napoleonite is Joachim Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, who was appointed king of Naples in 1809, lost his kingdom by Napoleon's overthrow and ventured his life in an expedition he undertook in order to regain his throne in 1815. He was shot by order of King Ferdinand of Naples.—Der Napoleonite would properly mean 'a scion of the race of Napoleon,' but from the explanation just given it appears that it is here used in a wider sense to designate a mere relation of the family.
 - 18. Parthenope = Naples; comp. note on XV. 1.
 - 21. Steigst bu berab = wenn bu herabsteigft.
- 21. The construction of the infinitive after gewahren is rather harsh, instead of bu gewahrst, bağ (or wie) ein Velsstüd ber Branbung Trop bietet.
- 23. It is in the manner of Platen to maintain the prefix before a verb in cases where it is generally separated; e.g. here we have es anicont sich instead of es scout sich an.
 - 25. In prose : vor tem fturmifchen Unbrang bes Meeres.
 - 26. ihr. Comp. note on XVI. 11.
 - 27. irgend umber = irgendwo in bem gangen Umfreis.
- 28. You can hardly say that these poor people are nourished by the land, for they derive their livelihood from the foaming waves.
 - 29. Wefilte are the arable fields and the pastures of the island.
- 32. The stony ground is called unwirth (ich, 'inhospitable,' because it hardly yields nourishment to the plants growing on it.
- 33. The compound Schaumesement is not found in the dictionaries, but may be easily understood.
- 34. We should observe that the subject of the sentence is placed between the two datives introduced by als.
 - 35. The occupation of each day is always the same.
 - 38. fruhe, 'at an early age.'
- 40. In German Desphin is generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. But Platen is sometimes rather arbitrary in details of this kind.—restent refers to that kind of dolphins commonly called 'tumblers,' Timmset.
- 41. It is an ancient tradition that *dolphins* are fond of musical sounds. Compare the legend of Arion, whose life is said to have been saved by a dolphin.
 - 42. The poet expresses himself very much in the manner of the pagan

writers, in saying cin Gott. But perhaps he was thinking of the Italian 'saints' who have succeeded to the place of classical 'gods.'

- 43. The sea is called spiegel tes Deltalls, because its waves reflect the universe.
- 44. If it means 'to whisper softly.' Not even the slightest desire is said to have risen to the lips of these happy and contented people.—Observe the omission of hat in the secondary clause.
 - 45. In prose : euch gur Beute, or um euere Beute gu merten.
 - 46. Offer in the sense of 'gourmand,' a delicate eater.
 - 47. verwantelt = umgewantelt (sc. haben).
- 49. The kingdom of Naples was a dependency of Spain from 1505 to 1713, then became Austrian, and was in 1735 transformed into an independent kingdom under a branch of the Spanish Bourbons, who held it until the French Revolution and then again from 1815 until 1860, when they were driven away by Garibaldi. The English (Britten) were, during the revolution, the protectors of King Ferdinand, who resided in the island of Sicily.
 - 50. Grengen ter Menschheit, 'the farthest boundary of human habitations.'
- 51. Das Getlüft is not a common word: we say ein zerflüftetes Gestate. In Homer's Odyssey XIII. 361 Voss translates im Getlüft ter heiligen Grette (μυχῷ ἀντρου θεσπεσίοιο).
 - 52. In prose: eueres Weschlechtes.
- 53. Sit ter Sirene: comp. note on XV. I. In remote times, the island of Capri may originally have been joined to the mainland, from which it would appear to have been separated by volcanic agency.
- 54. The emperor Augustus exiled his daughter Julia to the island of Capri, on account of her amorous intrigues, and immoral life (juße Betbrechen). She spent there five years.

XIX.

Amalfi, a very prosperous and populous town in the middle ages, now a small town of 4200 inhabitants, is charmingly situated on the bay of Salerno.

- 4. We have here one of those absolute constructions so common in German, in which the verb is omitted. We might also say intem zu teu dußen tas Mier liegt, etc.
- 5. Sich aufranten is less common and more poetical than fich hinaufranten. Grimm s. v. quotes the present line.
- 8. Salftuigrette is quoted from this line in Grimm's Dict. s. v. Salftuig, which is the spelling adopted in the dictionaries, but Platen's own spelling is the one adopted in our text. Lat. tophus calcareus.

- 9. eingefient 'decaying.' These images have ceased to be worshipped and are now going out of use.
- 12. beichwingen 'to lend wings' (Schwingen) to something .- bligaugig = mit bligenten Augen.
- 15. 'Giocare alla mora' is the designation of a game very popular in Italy, and thus described by Iagemann, Benn zwei Spieler mehr eter weniger ginger zu gleicher Zeit aufrichten, und in tem Augenklick, ta sie dieses thun, jeter von ihnen eine Zahl aufgerichteter ginger auzibt, die er glaubt, auf beiten zu sein. The Latin equivalent appears to be micare, comp. Cic. Off. 111. § 77 with Dr Holden's note. There is, of course, great quickness of eye wanted in order to judge of the number of singers rapidly opened by each of the two persons playing at this game. Hence the expression mit hurtigem Scharsblick.
- 16. sinfact denotes the simple or primitive construction of the musical instruments.
 - 20. Tiefe is said emphatically instead of Ebene or That.
 - 21. Brau'n = Augenbrauen.
 - 22. Nacht = Dunfel; his hair has the colour of night.
- 24. Time is the destroyer of all beauty; its swift course carries all away. The poet is reminded of this truth by the appearance of decaying grandeur and beauty so common in Italy.
 - 25. gewiß 'unavoidable.'
 - 26. tuftig 'hazy.'
 - 27. In prose : einer entlegenen Bucht.
- 28. The Doric columns of an antique building are called Bittmerf, a word here employed in the general sense of 'structure.' It commonly means 'imagery.'
 - 30. gefchaart = in Schaaren or ichaarweise.
 - 31. giftsamiges Unfraut = Unfraut mit giftigem Samen.
 - 32. abfallend = abwarte fallenb.
- 33. sich selbst hinreichenb 'self-contented,' as if the solitary majesty of the ancient temple of Neptune did not require any other companionship. The temple of Poseidon (or Neptune) is among the ruins of the ancient town of Paestum or Posidonia, situated about half an hour's walk from the seashore. Zeht ist tas lifer obe und von schätlicher Lust turchbunstet, aber in ter Einsamseit steht noch ein Stud Stattmauer, ragen griechische Tempel empor, die großartigsten antiten Bauten in ganz Italien: tee Neptun und ter June, im dorischen Stil, tazu eine Basilica. Diese Bauten haben einen Charafter von vereinigter Schönheit, Erhabenheit und Einsachheit, gegen ten die etelsten Gebäute tee alten Rom fleinlich erscheinen. Daniel, Manual of Geography, p. 498.
 - 36. intes, i.e. while this temple defied the destructive influence of time

and tempest.—The city of Paestum is in the time of Augustus repeatedly mentioned on account of the beautiful roses grown in its neighbourhood. No spring (१९१३) has since then been able to reproduce this beautiful rose in the same district.

- 38. The poet becomes aware of straying from his subject. He returns from the contemplation of decaying antiquity to the active life of the modern inhabitants of the same soil.
- 41. Majanielle (properly *Thomas Aniello*), a fisherman from the village of Atrani near Amalfi, placed himself at the head of an insurrection of the Neapolitans against the Spaniards, in 1647; he was, however, assassinated by his enemies a few days after the successful termination of the rebellion.
 - 42. Suata, the Roman personification of persuasion, the Greek Πειθώ.
 - 44. In the middle ages, Amalfi formed an independent republic.
- 46. It is difficult to decide which view is more charming, the sea-view or the inland scenery.
- 50. Lachen is generally used as an intransitive verb. But we may say Gegen sachen, inasmuch as the smile of Nature is expressive of blessing. In this sense the compound zusachen is often used transitively: er sachte mir seinen Oruğ zu 'he laughingly saluted me.'
 - 51. gefällig = Gefallen erregent.
 - 52. wo = wo auch immer 'wherever.'
- 53. Sein 'existence.' The expression tas irringe Sein is not admissible in prose; we should say meiner Griften; auf ter Erte.—ausleben 'to live to the end.'
- 54. In prose we should either prefer the compound Vollment nacht or eine vom Vollment erhellte Nacht.
 - 55. Beidranfung = Burudgezogenheit.
 - 57. Errebewohner is merely a sonorous substitute for the prosaic Menfc.
 - 58. The usual genitive is tes Mortens.
- 59. The thought is 'where my voice is answered by others in the same language.'

XX.

The poet himself has the note Burano ift eine Fisherinself, ein paar Miglien von Benetig entsernt. The young lasses are sitting together and making fishing nets for their brothers and lovers, and one of them who is waiting for her lover whiles away the time with talking of things that make up her little world of interest.—This is a genuine specimen of what the Greeks called εἰδύλλιον, i.e. 'a small picture'; an artistic photograph of homely life and manners.

 mir is the 'dativus ethicus,' expressing the interest the speaker takes in the fulfilment of her request.

- 5. In prose: breitet sich schon Abendgewolf aus. See our note on XVIII. 23.
- 7. chmals 'in times of old.'
- 8. prachtige Steine = Ebelfteine 'gems.'
- 9. tie betagteren Tiffer 'the aged among the fishermen.' Formerly these lucky 'finds' were more frequent than nowadays.
- 10. unb = unb zwar. The proper arrangement of words would be unb was (= etwas) recht Köfliches.
- 11. Platen himself has the following note: Diese Berfe beziehen sich, wie man leicht errathen wird, auf bie ftarte Phosphorescenz ber Lagune, bie an gewissen Sommerabenben außerorbentlich ift, und bie angeführten Wirfungen bervorbringt.
 - 13. vergolbet is the past participle.
- 15. The 'piazza' of the village is more frequented (ετμιφέτε) on a feast-day than on ordinary days, when the young men go out fishing.
- 16. Ctaat denotes here, as it often does, the best clothes worn only on special occasions.—mein Freunt is a delicate designation of her lover; comp. below v. 42.
 - 26. gang ohne Befchwerbe = ohne bag es ihnen im Geringften fchwer wurbe.
- 27. bewantert 'well-versed' in tales and legends. This should not be mistaken for gewantert.
- 28, 29. We subjoin Platen's own note on this line. Olivolo, burch eine Brude mit Benetig verbunten, liegt am öftlichsten Buntte ber Statt und ist der Sig bes Patriarchats, tas in der neuesten Zeit nach St. Marcus versetzt worden. Der Raub der venetianischen Braute fällt in's neunte Jahrhuntert: doch wurde bis zum Untergang der Republik jährlich tas Test geseiert, das jenen Borsall verherrlichen sollte. Man nannte es la festa delle Marie.
 - 29. The girls were going to the wedding of one of their companions.
- 30. Mahifchah means here 'a wedding gift,' for the first part of the word we may compare the words Gemahi and ver-māhien.
- 32. Unthat means 'a bad deed'—a very common sense of the prefix un (comp. Un-traut 'an ill weed,' Un-menith 'a bad man,' etc.). We should also notice the emphatic expression Thater ber Unthat 'doer of evil deeds.'
- 37. Dogo (from the Lat. duce-m, acc. of dux) was the appellation given to the chief of the Venetian republic.
- 40. chrsich 'honest': an epithet intended to express the truthfulness of the old man's account.
- 41. The young girl's lover is so strong and active that he too would be able to do deeds like those of the heroes of olden times.—Borweit='men of yore.'
 - 44. falzige Wasserkanäle instead of Kanäle von falzigem Wasser.
- 45. verschlammt = turch Schlamm verborben. Reben is here used in the sense of 'vineyards.'

- 46. Platen himself observes as follows: Der Dom von Torcello wart im Jahr 1008 gegrüntet. Ginen alten Bifchofsstuhl, ter im Freien steht, nennt tas Bolt ten Stuhl tes Attila Attila spielt überhaupt noch immer eine Rolle in Benetig, und tas stärtste und gewöhnlichste Schimpswort taselbst, fiol d'un can, schreibt sich ohne Zweisel von ihm her. Denn tie meisten venetianischen Chroniten berichten uns, tas Attila ter Sohn eines Huntes gewesen. Diese Meinung beruht auf einer Sprachverwechslung, teren sich ter Boltshaß blos bemächtigte, tenn in einigen Chroniten sintet man ben hunnischen Autobraten auch als Sohn eines Chans bezeichnet.
 - 48. The winged lion was the emblem of the republic of Venice.
- 49. ragt = emporragt, 'rises up.'-Nel tempo di S. Marco ift ter Austruck, teffen fich ras gemeine Bolf in Benetig betient, um tie Republik zu bezeichnen. (Platen).
- 51. heimifo 'home-grown, home-made'; ein h. Lie is here the appellation of a popular song. In the following line, the first words of these songs are given.

XXI.

Exermina is the ancient *Tauromenium*, 'a city on the E. coast of Sicily, situated on the hill of Taurus, from which it derived its name, and founded B. C. 358 by Andromachus and peopled with the surviving inhabitants of Naxos' (*Class. Dict.*). The modern Taormina is a miserable place, chiefly memorable for the splendid ruins of the ancient theatre, on a cliff projecting into the sea, with a magnificent view.

- 1. verganglich 'easily dissolved, easily passing away.'—fcneeig=fcneebeteckt.
 - 3. In prose : fteil thurmt fich tie Statt auf.
- 5. verglitten means 'to pass away in a glow.' The distant coasts of Italy seem to melt away in the glowing sunshine.
- 6. fitulifd is more classical (comp. Lat. Siculus) than the common ficilifd.—Aue is here used as an equivalent of Gefile; but originally it means a well-watered field.
- 7. felfenumføattet 'shaded by rocks,' i. e. the rocks throw their shadow across the little bay.
- 8. [stig (orig. 'happy, blessed' from sala 'bliss,' comp. O. E. silly = 'happy') is the epithet given to deities in imitation of the Greek $\mu d\kappa \alpha \rho$, often used so by Homer.
- 9. erfreut, sc. haben. So again in the following line.—fich einer Cache erfreuen 'to enjoy something.'—Die Aryftallfluth is less usual than tie fruftallene Riuth.
- 10. The place of auth is rather unusual, we should expect over auth.— There is a peculiar charm in listening to the ever-returning dashing of the

surging waves. The nymphs are either in the water or outside, lazily listening to the noise of the dashing waves.

- 11. Beither, from Bavaria in Germany.—The soil of Sicily may well be called griedifder Beten, since it was in ancient times inhabited by Greeks.
- 12. The influence of a southern sky and a melodious language is supposed by the poet to soften the peculiar harshness of the German idiom. Hence the expression weighter Saute.
- 14. tu is addressed to the trutføre @efang, which is said to have put forth fragrant blossoms as far back as six hundred years. This is an allusion to the first great period of German literature, in the twelfth century, when Walter von der Vogelweide and Wolfram von Eschenbach were chiefly reputed as lyric poets, though the latter is still better known as an epic poet.—The island of Sicily was at that time governed by the German family of Hohenstaufen, on whom Naples and Sicily had devolved by the marriage of Constance, the heiress of that kingdom, with Henry VI., the son of Frederick Barbarossa. Frederick II., the son of Constance, was born in Sicily.
- 16. Minnegefang (properly 'song of love,' from Minne, an ancient German word, denoting 'love') is the name specially given to the lyric poetry of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.
- 17. There is a long interval between the first mediæval period and the great poets of the nineteenth century, but this interval has its parallel in the literature of ancient Greece, in which more than three centuries elapsed between Homer and Sappho, the great lyric poetess.
 - 18. fohn = entflohn.
- 19. Sappho was one of the leaders of the Aeolian school of lyric poetry. She was a native of Mytilene, or, as some said, of Eresos in Lesbos. Horace, Od. II. 13. 24, speaks of Aeoliae fides.
- 20. Probably an allusion to the struggles of the Greeks who were then trying to form themselves into a new state, after throwing off the yoke of the Turks.
- 21. Denen sie tann neufrästig entwachsen (= herauswachsen), 'from which they emerge with renewed strength.'
- 23. German poetry is said to be still drowsy and bashful, as if diffident of its strength.
 - 24. ftablen 'to steel '= strengthen, ftarfen.
- 27. Emale von Meift was born March 3, 1715, and died Aug. 24, 1759, at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, in consequence of the wounds he had received in the battle of Kunersdorf, Aug. 12, 1759. One of his patriotic poems on the Prussian army will be found in the appendix to G. Freytag's Staut Frietrich?

tes Greßen edited in the Pitt Press Series.—Gettsfeid August Bürger, born Jan. 1, 1748, in the Harz, died at Göttingen on June 8, 1794, one of the greatest lyric poets of the eighteenth century, though a man of loose and irregular habits.—There are two poets of the name of Stoberg: the two brothers Christian and Friedrich Leopold. The former was born on Oct. 15, 1748, at Hamburg, and died at Windebye, near Eckernsörde, Jan. 18, 1821. He is chiefly known by his translations from the Greek. The second, who is probably alluded to here, was born Nov. 7, 1750, and died on Dec. 6, 1819, after having become a convert to the Roman Catholic church. He is more eminent as a lyric poet.

29. Trierrich Gottion Monfied, born at Quedlinburg, July 2, 1724, died at Hamburg, March 14, 1803, the author of the great epic poem the Desjins, and many lyric poems, chiefly hymns and odes.—Schiller and Goethe may,

of course, be presumed to be generally known.

30. Frietrid Müdert, one of the most eminent German poets of the present century, was born on May 16, 1788, at Schweinfurt, died on his estate near Coburg, Jan. 31, 1866.—Sosann Lutwig Uhlant, one of the most popular poets of Germany, was born at Tübingen, April 26, 1787, and died there Nov. 13, 1862.

31. berächtig 'thoughtful' (Manner, welche bie Cache bebacht haben).

32. Itiblith: Mefte may be easily understood of the laurel used as the ornament of a poet's head. Comp. v. 40.

33. The appellation cin von Octangen unfluthetes Citano is highly poetical; just as the watery waves of the sea surround Sicily, it may also be said to have once been surrounded with floating waves of harmony.

34. Cricarmus, born in the island of Cos, about 540 B.C., was carried to Megara in Sicily in his infancy, and spent the latter part of his life at Syracuse at the court of Hiero. He died at the age of 90 (450) or 97 (443). He was not a lyric poet, as one might be inclined to infer from the present passage, but a writer of comedy or rather comic scenes.

35. Steficherus of Himera in Sicily, a celebrated poet, is said to have been born B. C. 632, to have flourished about 608, and to have died in 552, at the age of 80. Stesichorus was one of the nine chiefs of lyric poetry recognized by the ancients (Class. Dict.).—Simonires of Ceos, one of the most celebrated lyric poets of Greece, was invited to Syracuse by Hiero, at whose court he lived till his death, in 467. The chief characteristics of his poetry were sweetness and elaborate finish, combined with true poetic conception and perfect power of expression.

36. Shirus, the lyric poet, was a native of Rhegium—just opposite the island of Sicily, on the Straits of Messana. The legend of the marvellous

detection of his murderers is well known and has been made the subject of a very popular ballad by Schiller.—Mefdynus, the celebrated tragic poet, born at Eleusis B.C. 525, left Athens for Sicily after he had been defeated in a tragic contest by his younger rival Sophocles; he died at Gela in 456, in the 69th year of his age.—It is well-known that the ancients used to deposit the ashes of their dead in urns or sepulcral vases.

- 37. Pintar, the greatest lyric poet of Greece, was born at Cynoscephalae, a village in the territory of Thebes, about B.C. 522. It is not, however, absolutely certain that Pindar visited Sicily, though more than one of his hymns turn on Sicilian affairs.
- 38. Theocritus, the celebrated bucolic poet, was a native of Syracuse and lived there in the reign of Hiero II. His fame rests on his faithful representations of nature and of country life.
 - 40. The termination of the pentameter (bemilligetest) is rather awkward.
- 41 sq. The poet means to say that, though aspiring after poetic laurels, he does not desire them for himself alone, but wishes to honour his country by adding new poetic treasures to her literature.

XXII.

This is a genuine εἰδύλλιον—a small picture of a scene of natural beauty.

- 2. Observe the faulty trochee eine in the first foot of this line.—In prose we should say: man fann fie nicht schoner masen.
- 4. No neighbouring tree comes so near this beech as to touch its branches.
- 5. Das Gezweig is the collective of ter Zweig, just as tas Gebirg is of ter Berg.
- 6. fliss 'quietly'; the delight derived from the contemplation of the green grassplot is of a quiet kind, since the eye is not distracted by a great variety of colours.
- 7. glich 'equally,' i.e. to an equal distance.—umzirfen is rare instead of umzirfeln, i.e. to surround in a circle.
 - 8. funftlos, unassisted by art.
- 10. At some distance from the beech, high trees begin again to rise and prevent the blue sky being seen through their branches.
- 13. The poet lost in admiration of the new creations called forth by summer, strayed into the thicket and discovered this splendid tree.
- 15. The protecting deity of the wood is said to have listened to the footsteps of the poet and to have led him to this secluded spot.
- 17. The 'hour of noon' is called 'high,' because at that time the sun stands high above our heads.

- 18. The omission of the verb war is very effective in this place.—The bird had hid itself in the leaves and had ceased its singing.
- 19. The 'delicate carpet' is the grassplot. The poet expresses himself, as if he were afraid of spoiling the beauty of this natural carpet.
- 25. According to the belief of the ancients, the tranquil silence of noon was sacred to Pan, who was then said to hold his siesta. The expression tamonifoe Etille may, perhaps, be understood with reference to this silence sacred to a δαίμων.
- 26. innerer @inn 'inner sense' is suggestive of the whole feeling and thinking within a human breast and mind.
- 28. etwas tensen means to have one's thought completely taken up with a certain subject.

XXIII.

An idyl almost epigrammatic in its brief and distinct description of a Greek monastery in ruins. It may be observed that the poet spent a considerable number of years in Greece.

- 4. nimmer would seem here to retain its original sense of nie mehr.— Emige Campe denotes the sacred lamp always kept burning in the chancel of a Greek church.
 - 5. We say both ter Quell and tie Quelle.

XXIV.

After his exile from Athens, Themistocles went to Asia and was graciously received by the Persian king, to whom he offered his services. He died before he was compelled to serve against his own country. His ashes are said to have been secretly conveyed to Attica and to have been deposited not far from the frontier.

- 1. Das Gewoge or Gewog is the collective of tie Boge; see note on XXII. 5.
- 4. It was customary to pour wine on the ashes of the departed as an offering to the Manes.
- 7. Dentstreinies is a word probably coined by our poet; 'without a monument.'— Spatreth, the last glow of the setting sun.
- 8. Ma(=Denfmat.—Themistocles obtained the victory of Salamis over the Persians, 480 B.C.

XXV.

I.

1. 'If you have rid yourself of egotism or selfish feelings, you may safely follow the prompting of your soul. Then you need not be disturbed in your decisions by the doubting criticism of outsiders.'

- 3. Sang = Abhang. Die Unichuft should, of course, be taken in the sense of ter Unichuftige.
 - 4. An allusion to the history of Daniel in the lions' den.
- 5. Even adversity furnishes the innocent with some 'sweet uses' and lifts them up to higher honour.
- Alexander of Macedon is styled 'the powerful darling of Fortune,' on account of the great power heaped upon him by Fortune.
- 10. Alexander became so much intoxicated with his excessive fortune that he imagined himself to be a god, and forgot his human origin. He gave out that he was the son of Jupiter Ammon and commanded his subjects to adore him like a god.

2.

- 1. Lehre = Belehrung; a precept which comes from outside.
- 3. und wat' es = wenn es auch ... ware. es frommt mir, 'it benefits me ' = es gereicht mir jum Frommen.
- 4. In order to profit by the lessons of another, you must have something in your own soul to respond to it.
- 5. 'Miracles cannot be understood with the intellect, you must experience them in your own person.'
- 6. With denotes an unfounded opinion. All faith is merely imaginary, as long as the power of faith has not been operative within our very soul.
- '7. tir=3u tir. Real faith should be like a divine inspiration, come down to us from above.
- 8. ein lebentiger Sauch 'like a breath of life.'-In prose : tie Macht tich zu verwanteln.

XXVI.

Shakespeare was not only one of the profoundest investigators of the human heart, but he was also one of the most devout worshippers of divine Providence as manifested in the varying fate of men. All the great works of Shakespeare may be said to be an illustration of some eternal law of morality.

4. tie Dinge, 'the world,' rerum naturam.

XXVII.

1. In prose: menn tu Menschen tieben willst. The poet has chosen to place Menschen at the beginning of the sentence in order to enforce the antithesis to Gett. The sense is 'Men are loved by knowing them, God is known by loving him.'

XXVIII.

- 2. In prose : in jeglichem 3meig.
- 3. tein innerstes Leben 'the very core of your life.'
- 4. gezeitigt 'quite ripe, matured.'

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON THE AUTHORS OF THE POEMS CONTAINED IN THE PRESENT VOLUME.

GEIBEL (Emmanuel), was born at Lübeck, Oct. 18, 1815, lived at Athens, 1838—40, and after his return to Germany, at various places, especially Munich; he now lives again in his native town.

GOETHE (Wolfgang), born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Aug. 28, 1749, went to Leipzig in 1765, at Frankfort again in 1768, at Strassburg in 1770, publishes Götz von Berlichingen 1772, Werther's Leiden 1773 and 1774; on Nov. 3, 1775 he arrives at Weimar, where he remained until his death, March 22, 1832. (See his 'Life' by G. H. Lewes.)

HOELDERLIN (Johann Christoph Friedrich), born at Lauffen, in the kingdom of Württemberg, March 29, 1770, died at Tübingen, June 7, 1843.

MOERIKE (Eduard), born Sept. 8, 1804, lived at Stuttgart, and died

June 4, 1875.

PLATEN (August, Graf von P.-Hallermünde), born at Ansbach, Oct. 24, 1796, died at Syracuse, Dec. 5, 1835.

SCHILLER (Friedrich), born at Marbach, Nov. 10, 1759, died at Weimar,

May 0, 1805. (See his 'Life' by Carlyle.)

SCHLEGEL (August Wilhelm), born at Hanover, Sept. 8, 1767, travelled in Italy, France, Germany, and Sweden, with Madame de Staël, 1805, was appointed professor of literature at the University of Bonn, in 1818, and died there May 12, 1845.

Voss (Johann Heinrich), born at Sommerdorf in Mecklenburg, Feb. 20, 1751, studied at Göttingen 1772—75, lived at Wandsbeck near Hamburg till 1778, was 'rector' of a college at Otterndorf till 1782, and then at Eutin till 1802, lived then at Jena and Heidelberg, at which place he died March 29, 1826.

CATALOGUE OF

WORKS

PUBLISHED FOR THE SYNDICS

OF THE

Cambridge University Press.



London :

CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 17 PATERNOSTER ROW.

Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO. Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.

10,000

PUBLICATIONS OF

The Cambridge University Press.

THE HOLY SCRIPTURES, &c.

- The Cambridge Paragraph Bible of the Authorized English Version, with the Text revised by a Collation of its Early and other Principal Editions, the Use of the Italic Type made uniform, the Marginal References remodelled, and a Critical Introduction prefixed, by the Rev. F. H. SCRIVENER, M.A., LL.D., Editor of the Greek Testament, Codex Augiensis, &c., and one of the Revisers of the Authorized Version. Crown Quarto, cloth, gilt, 215.
- THE STUDENT'S EDITION of the above, on good writing paper, with one column of print and wide margin to each page for MS. notes. This edition will be found of great use to those who are engaged in the task of Biblical criticism. Two Vols. Crown Quarto, cloth, gilt, 31s. 6d.
- The Lectionary Bible, with Apocrypha, divided into Sections adapted to the Calendar and Tables of Lessons of 1871.

 Crown Octavo, cloth, 6s.
- The Pointed Prayer Book, being the Book of Common Prayer with the Psalter or Psalms of David, pointed as they are to be sung or said in Churches. Embossed cloth, Royal 24mo, 25.

 The same in square 32mo, cloth, 6d.
- Greek and English Testament, in parallel columns on the same page. Edited by J. Scholefield, M.A. late Regius Professor of Greek in the University. New Edition in the Press.
- Greek Testament, ex editione Stephani tertia, 1550. Small Octavo. 3s. 6d.
- The Gospel according to St Matthew in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions, synoptically arranged: with Collations of the best Manuscripts. By J. M. KEMBLE, M.A. and Archdeacon Hardwick. Demy Quarto. 10s.

- The Gospel according to St Mark in Anglo-Saxon and Northumbrian Versions, synoptically arranged, with Collations exhibiting all the Readings of all the MSS. Edited by the Rev. W. W. SKEAT, M.A. Assistant Tutor and late Fellow of Christ's College, and author of a Mœso-Gothic Dictionary. Demy Quarto. 10s.
- The Gospel according to St Luke, uniform with the preceding, edited by the Rev. W. W. SKEAT. Demy Quarto. 10s.
- The Gospel according to St John, by the same Editor.

[In the Press.

The Missing Fragment of the Latin Translation of the Fourth Book of Ezra, discovered, and edited with an Introduction and Notes, and a facsimile of the MS., by ROBERT L. BENSLY, M.A., Sub-Librarian of the University Library, and Reader in Hebrew, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Demy quarto. Cloth, 105.

THEOLOGY—(ANCIENT).

- Sayings of the Jewish Fathers, comprising Pirqe Aboth and Pereq R. Meir in Hebrew and English, with Critical and Illustrative Notes; and specimen pages of the Cambridge University Manuscript of the Mishnah 'Jerushalmith', from which the Text of Aboth is taken. By CHARLES TAYLOR, M.A., Fellow and Divinity Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge, and Honorary Fellow of King's College, London. Demy Octavo, cloth. 10s.
- Theodore of Mopsuestia. The Latin version of the Commentary on St Paul's Epistles, with the Greek Fragments, newly collated by the Rev. H. B. SWETE, B.D. Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

 [In the Press.
- Sancti Irenæi Episcopi Lugdunensis libros quinque adversus Hæreses, versione Latina cum Codicibus Claromontano ac Arundeliano denuo collata, præmissa de placitis Gnosticorum prolusione, fragmenta necnon Græce, Syriace, Armeniace, commentatione perpetua et indicibus variis edidit W. WIGAN HARVEY, S.T.B. Collegii Regalis olim Socius. 2 Vols. Demy Octavo. 185.

- M. Minucii Felicis Octavius. The text newly revised from the original MS. with an English Commentary, Analysis, Introduction, and Copious Indices. Edited by H. A. HOLDEN, LL.D. Head Master of Ipswich School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Classical Examiner to the University of London. Crown Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Theophili Episcopi Antiochensis Libri Tres ad Autolycum.
 Edidit, Prolegomenis Versione Notulis Indicibus instruxit GuLIELMUS GILSON HUMPHRY, S.T.B. Collegii Sanctiss. Trin.
 apud Cantabrigienses quondam Socius. Post Octavo. 5s.
- Theophylacti in Evangelium S. Matthæi Commentarius. Edited by W. G. Humphry, B.D. Prebendary of St Paul's, late Fellow of Trinity College. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Tertullianus de Corona Militis, de Spectaculis, de Idololatria, with Analysis and English Notes, by George Currey, D.D. Preacher at the Charter House, late Fellow and Tutor of St John's College. Crown Octavo. 5s.

THEOLOGY—(ENGLISH).

- Works of Isaac Barrow, compared with the original MSS., enlarged with Materials hitherto unpublished. A new Edition, by A. Napier, M.A. of Trinity College, Vicar of Holkham, Norfolk. Nine Vols. Demy Octavo. £3.3s.
- Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy, and a Discourse concerning the Unity of the Church, by Isaac Barrow. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Pearson's Exposition of the Creed, edited by TEMPLE CHEVALLIER, B.D., late Professor of Mathematics in the University of Durham, and Fellow and Tutor of St Catharine's College, Cambridge. Second Edition. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- An Analysis of the Exposition of the Creed, written by the Right Rev. Father in God, JOHN PEARSON, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Chester. Compiled, with some additional matter occasionally interspersed, for the use of the Students of Bishop's College, Calcutta, by W. H. MILL, D.D. late Principal of Bishop's College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge. Fourth English Edition. Demy Octavo, cloth. 5s.

- Wheatly on the Common Prayer, edited by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College, Examining Chaplain to the late Lord Bishop of Ely. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- The Homilies, with Various Readings, and the Quotations
 from the Fathers given at length in the Original Languages. Edited
 by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College. Demy Octavo.
 75. 6d.
- Two Forms of Prayer of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Now First Reprinted. Demy Octavo. 6d.
- Select Discourses, by JOHN SMITH, late Fellow of Queens' College, Cambridge. Edited by H. G. WILLIAMS, B.D. late Professor of Arabic. Royal Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Cæsar Morgan's Investigation of the Trinity of Plato, and of Philo Judæus, and of the effects which an attachment to their writings had upon the principles and reasonings of the Fathers of the Christian Church. Revised by H. A. Holden, Ll.D. Head Master of Ipswich School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown Octavo. 4s.
- De Obligatione Conscientiæ Prælectiones decem Oxonii in Schola Theologica habitæ a ROBERTO SANDERSON, SS. Theologiæ ibidem Professore Regio. With English Notes, including an abridged Translation, by W. WHEWELL, D.D. late Master of Trinity College. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Archbishop Usher's Answer to a Jesuit, with other Tracts on Popery. Edited by J. Scholefield, M.A. late Regius Professor of Greek in the University. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Wilson's Illustration of the Method of explaining the New Testament, by the early opinions of Jews and Christians concerning Christ. Edited by T. Turton, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Ely. Demy Octavo. 5s.
- Lectures on Divinity delivered in the University of Cambridge. By John Hey, D.D. Third Edition, by T. Turton, D.D. late Lord Bishop of Ely. 2 vols. Demy Octavo. 155.

GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS, &c.

(See also pp. 12, 13.)

- P. Vergili Maronis Opera, cum Prolegomenis et Commentario Critico pro Syndicis Preli Academici edidit BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, S.T.P., Graecae Linguae Professor Regius. Cloth, extra fcp. 8vo, red edges, price 5s.
- Select Private Orations of Demosthenes with Introductions and English Notes, by F. A. Paley, M.A., Editor of Aeschylus, etc. and J. E. Sandys, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge.
 - Part I. containing Contra Phormionem, Lacritum, Pantaenetum, Boeotum de Nomine, Boeotum de Dote, Dionysodorum. Crown Octavo, cloth. 6s.
 - Part II. containing Pro Phormione, Contra Stephanum I. II.; Nicostratum, Cononem, Calliclem. Crown Octavo, cloth. 7s. 6d.
- M. T. Ciceronis de Officiis Libri Tres (New Edition, much enlarged and improved), with Marginal Analysis, an English Commentary, and copious Indices, by H. A. HOLDEN, I.L.D., Head Master of Ipswich School, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Classical Examiner to the University of London. Crown Octavo, 7s. 6d.
- Plato's Phædo, literally translated, by the late E. M. COPE, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 55.
- Aristotle. The Rhetoric. With a Commentary by the late E. M. COPE, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, revised and edited for the Syndics of the University Press by J. E. SANDYS, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St John's College, and Public Orator in the University of Cambridge. 3 Vols. Demy 8vo. £1 115. 6d.

SANSKRIT.

Nalopakhyanam, or, The Tale of Nala; containing the Sanskrit Text in Roman Characters, followed by a Vocabulary in which each word is placed under its root, with references to derived words in cognate languages, and a sketch of Sanskrit Grammar. By the Rev. Thomas JARRETT, M.A., Trinity College, Regius Professor of Hebrew, late Professor of Arabic, and formerly Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 105.

ARABIC.

The Poems of Beha ed din Zoheir of Egypt. With a Metrical Translation, Notes and Introduction, by E. H. Palmer, M.A., Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic and Fellow of St John's College in the University of Cambridge, 3 vols. Crown Quarto. Vol. II. The English Translation. Paper cover, 10s. 6d. Cloth extra, 15s. [Vol. I. The Arabic Text is already published.]

MATHEMATICS, PHYSICAL SCIENCE, &c.

- A Treatise on Natural Philosophy. Volume I. By Sir W. THOMSON, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, Fellow of St Peter's College, Cambridge, and P. G. TAIT, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, formerly Fellow of St Peter's College, Cambridge. New Edition in the Press.
- Elements of Natural Philosophy. By Professors Sir W. THOMSON and P. G. TAIT. Part I. 8vo. cloth, 9s.
- An Elementary Treatise on Quaternions. By P. G. TAIT, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; formerly Fellow of St Peter's College, Cambridge. Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 14s.
- The Analytical Theory of Heat. By Joseph Fourier. Translated, with Notes, by A. Freeman, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. Demy 8vo. *Price* 16s. [Nearly ready.

- The Mathematical Works of Isaac Barrow, D.D. Edited by W. Whewell, D.D. Demy Octavo. 7s. 6d.
- Illustrations of Comparative Anatomy, Vertebrate and Invertebrate, for the Use of Students in the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Second Edition. Demy Octavo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
- A Synopsis of the Classification of the British Palæozoic Rocks, by the Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M.A., F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; with a systematic description of the British Palæozoic Fossils in the Geological Museum of the University of Cambridge, by Frederick McCoy, F.G.S., Hon. F.C.P.S., Professor of the Natural Sciences in the University of Melbourne; formerly Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the Queen's University in Ireland; author of "Characters of the Carboniferous Limestone Fossils of Ireland;" "Synopsis of the Silurian Fossils of Ireland;" "Contributions to British Palæontology," &c. with Figures of the New and Imperfectly known Species. One volume, Royal Quarto, cloth, with Plates, £1. 15.
- A Catalogue of the Collection of Cambrian and Silurian Fossils contained in the Geological Museum of the University of Cambridge, by J. W. SALTER, F.G.S. With a Preface by the Rev. ADAM SEDGWICK, LL.D., F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor of Geology in the University of Cambridge, and a Table of Genera and Index added by Professor Morris, F.G.S. With a Portrait of Professor Sedgwick. Royal Quarto, cloth, 7s. 6d.
- Catalogue of Osteological Specimens contained in the Anatomical Museum of the University of Cambridge. Demy Octavo. 2s. 6d.
- Astronomical Observations made at the Observatory of Cambridge by the Rev. James Challis, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Fellow of Trinity College. For various Years, from 1846 to 1860.

LAW.

The Fragments of the Perpetual Edict of Salvius Julianus, Collected, Arranged, and Annotated by Bryan Walker, MA., LL.D., Law Lecturer of St John's College, and late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo., cloth. *Price* 6s.

- The Commentaries of Gaius and Rules of Ulpian. (New Edition, revised and enlarged.) Translated and Annotated, by J. T. ABDY, LL.D., Judge of County Courts, late Regius Professor of Laws in the University of Cambridge, and BRYAN WALKER, M.A., LL.D., Law Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge, formerly Law Student of Trinity Hall and Chancellor's Medallist for Legal Studies. Crown Octavo, 16s.
- The Institutes of Justinian, translated with Notes by J. T. ABDY, LL.D., Judge of County Courts, late Regius Professor of Laws in the University of Cambridge, and formerly Fellow of Trinity Hall; and BRYAN WALKER, M.A., LL.D., Law Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge; late Fellow and Lecturer of Corpus Christi College; and formerly Law Student of Trinity Hall. Crown Octavo, 16s.
- Grotius de Jure Belli et Pacis, with the Notes of Barbeyrac and others; accompanied by an abridged Translation of the Text, by W. Whewell, D.D. late Master of Trinity College. 3 Vols. Demy Octavo, 30s. The translation separate, 10s.

HISTORICAL WORKS.

- Life and Times of Stein, or Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age, by J. R. SEELEY, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. [In the Press.
- Scholae Academicae: some Account of the Studies at the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century. By Christopher Wordsworth, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse; Author of "Social Life at the English Universities in the Eighteenth Century." Demy Octavo, cloth, 155.
- History of Nepāl, translated from the Original by Munshi Shew Shunker Singh and Pandit Shrī Gunānand; edited with an Introductory Sketch of the Country and People by Dr D. Wright, late Residency Surgeon at Kāthmāndū, and with numerous facsimile Illustrations from native drawings, and portraits of Sir Jung Bahādur, the King of Nepāl, and other natives, from photographs. Super-Royal Octavo, 215.
- The University of Cambridge from the Earliest Times to the Royal Injunctions of 1535. By JAMES BASS MULLINGER, M.A. Demy 8vo. cloth (734 pp.), 125.

- History of the College of St John the Evangelist, by Thomas Baker, B.D., Ejected Fellow. Edited by John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St John's. Two Vols. Demy 8vo. 24s.
- The Architectural History of the University and Colleges of
 Cambridge, by the late Professor Willis, M.A. Edited by John
 Willis Clark, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

 [In the Press.]

CATALOGUES.

- Catalogue of the Hebrew Manuscripts preserved in the University Library, Cambridge. By Dr S. M. SCHILLER-SZINESSY. Volume I. containing Section 11. The Holy Scriptures; Section 11. Commentaries on the Bible. Demy 8vo. 9s.
- A Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. Demy 8vo. 5 Vols. 10s. each. Index to the Catalogue. Demy 8vo. 10s.
- A Catalogue of Adversaria and printed books containing MS. notes, preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. 3s. 6d.
- The Illuminated Manuscripts in the Library of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, Catalogued with Descriptions, and an Introduction, by WILLIAM GEORGE SEARLE, M.A., late Fellow of Queens' College, and Vicar of Hockington, Cambridgeshire. 7s. 6d.
- A Chronological List of the Graces, Documents, and other Papers in the University Registry which concern the University Library. Demy 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- Catalogus Bibliothecæ Burckhardtianæ. Demy Quarto. 5s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statuta Academiæ Cantabrigiensis. Demy 8vo. 2s.

Ordinationes Academiæ Cantabrigiensis. New Edition. Demy 8vo., cloth. 3s. 6d.

- Trusts, Statutes and Directions affecting (1) The Professorships of the University. (2) The Scholarships and Prizes. (3) Other Gifts and Endowments. Demy 8vo. 5s.
- A Compendium of University Regulations, for the use of persons in Statu Pupillari. Demy 8vo. 6d.

The Cambridge Bible for Schools.

Edited by J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D., HULSEAN PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY, CANON OF LLANDAFF.

THE want of an Annotated Edition of the BIBLE, in handy portions, suitable for school use, has long been felt; and the experience of the University Local Examinations has brought this want into greater prominence within the last few years.

In order to provide Text-books for School and Examination purposes, the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS has arranged to publish the several books of the BIBLE in separate portions, at a moderate price,

with introductions and explanatory notes.

The text of the Authorised Version will be followed and printed in paragraphs, the chapters and verses being marked in the margin.

The Rev. J. J. S. PEROWNE, D.D., Hulsean Professor of Divinity, has undertaken the general editorial supervision of the work, and will be assisted by a staff of eminent coadjutors. Some of the books have already been undertaken by the following gentlemen:

Rev. A. CARR, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, one of the Masters of Wellington College.

Rev. A. B. DAVIDSON, D.D., Professor of Hebrew, Free Church College,

Edinburgh.

Rev. F. W. FARRAR, D.D., Canon of Westminster, late Head Master of Marlborough College.

Rev. A. F. KIRKPATRICK, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. J. LIAS, M.A., Professor of English and Modern Languages,

St David's College, Lampeter.
Rev. J. R. Lumby, B.D., Fellow and Lecturer of St Catharine's

College, Cambridge.

Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D., Head Master of King's Coll. School, London. Rev. H. C. G. MOULE, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of Trinity Coll., Camb. Rev. W. F. MOULTON, D. D., Head Master of the Leys School, Cambridge. Rev. E. H. PEROWNE, D.D., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of St Asaph.

Rev. T. T. PEROWNE, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich.

Rev. E. H. PLUMPTRE, D.D., Professor of Biblical Exegesis, King's College, London.

Rev. ROBERTSON SMITH, M.A., Professor of Hebrew, Free Church College, Aberdeen.

Rev. W. SANDAY, M.A., Principal of Bishop Hatfield Hall, Durham. Rev. G. H. WHITAKER, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge, Chancellor of the Diocese of Truro.

Now Ready.

ST MARK. By the Rev. G. F. MACLEAR, D.D. With Two Maps. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

THE PITT PRESS SERIES.

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF STUDENTS PREPARING FOR THE

UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS,

AND THE HIGHER CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.

I. GREEK.

- The Anabasis of Xenophon, Book I. With a Map and English Notes by Alfred Pretor, M.A., Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge; Editor of *Persius* and *Cicero ad Atticum* Book I. with Notes, for the use of Schools. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. *Price* 2s.
- Books III. IV. and V. By the same Editor. Price 2s. each.
- Luciani Somnium Charon Piscator et De Luctu. With English Notes, by W. E. HEITLAND, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, Editor of "Cicero Pro Murena," &c. 3s. 6d.
- Euripides. Hercules Furens. With Introduction, Notes and Analysis. By J. T. HUTCHINSON, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, and A. Gray, B.A., Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Assistant Masters at Dulwich College. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. *Price* 2s.

II. LATIN.

- P. Ovidii Nasonis Fastorum Liber VI. With a Plan of Rome and Notes by A. Sidgwick, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Assistant Master in Rugby School. Price 1s. 6d.
- Gai Iuli Caesaris de Bello Gallico Commentarius Septimus. With 2 Plans and English Notes by A. G. Peskett, B.A. Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. *Price 28*.

PITT PRESS SERIES (continued).

- M. T. Ciceronis Oratio pro Archia Poeta. Edited by J. S. Reid, M.L., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. *Price* 15, 6d.
- M. T. Ciceronis pro L. Cornelio Balbo Oratio. Edited by J. S. Reid, M.L., late Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Price 1s. 6d.
- Beda's Ecclesiastical History, Books III., IV., the Text printed from the very ancient MS. in the Cambridge University Library, and collated with six other MSS. Edited, with a life from the German of EBERT, and with Notes, Glossary, Onomasticon, and Index, by J. E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Professor of Latin, and J. R. LUMBY, B.D., Fellow of St Catharine's College. *Price* 7s. 6d. [Nearly ready.
- P. Vergili Maronis Aeneidos Liber X. Edited with Notes by A. Sidgwick, M.A. (late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Assistant Master in Rugby School). Price 1s. 6d.
- Books XI. XII. By the same Editor. Price 1s. 6d. each.
- Books X. XI. XII. bound in one volume. Price 3s. 6d.
- M. T. Ciceronis in Q. Caecilium Divinatio et in C. Verrem Actio Prima. With Introduction and Notes by W. E. Heit-Land, M.A., and Herbert Cowie, M.A., Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. *Price* 3s.
- M. T. Ciceronis in Gaium Verrem Actio Prima. With Introduction and Notes. By H. Cowie, M.A., Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge. *Price is.* 6d.
- M. T. Ciceronis Oratio pro L. Murena, with English Introduction and Notes. By W. E. HEITLAND, M.A., Fellow and Classical Lecturer of St John's College, Cambridge. Small 8vo. Second Edition, carefully revised. *Price* 3s.
- M. T. Ciceronis Oratio pro Tito Annio Milone, with a Translation of Asconius' Introduction, Marginal Analysis and English Notes. Edited by the Rev. John Smyth Purton, B.D., late President and Tutor of St Catharine's College. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. Price 2s. 6d.
- M. Annaei Lucani Pharsaliae Liber Primus, edited with English Introduction and Notes by W. E. HEITLAND, M.A., and C. E. HASKINS, M.A., Fellows and Lecturers of St John's College, Cambridge. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. *Price* 1s. 6d.

PITT PRESS SERIES (continued).

III. FRENCH.

- La Suite du Menteur. A Comedy in Five Acts. By P. Corneille. Edited with Fontenelle's Memoir of the Author, Voltaire's Critical Remarks, and Notes Philological and Historical. By Gustave Masson. *Price 2s.*
- La Jeune Sibérienne. Le Lépreux de la Cité D'Aoste. Tales by Count Navier de Maistre. With Biographical Notices, Critical Appreciations, and Notes. By Gustave Masson. *Price 25*.
- M. Daru, par M. C. A. SAINTE-BEUVE (Causeries du Lundi, Vol. IX.). With Biographical Sketch of the Author, and Notes Philological and Historical. By Gustave Masson, B.A. Univ. Gallic., Assistant Master and Librarian, Harrow School. Price 25.
- Le Directoire. (Considérations sur la Révolution Française. Troisième et quatrième parties.) Par MADAME LA BARONNE DE STAËL-HOLSTEIN. With a Critical Notice of the Author, a Chronological Table, and Notes Historical and Philological. By GUSTAVE MASSON. Price 2s.
- Frédégonde et Brunehaut. A Tragedy in Five Acts, by N. LEMERCIER. Edited with Notes, Genealogical and Chronological Tables, a Critical Introduction and a Biographical Notice. By GUSTAVE MASSON. *Price 28*.
- Dix Années d'Exil. Livre II. Chapitres 1—8. Par MADAME LA BARONNE DE STAËL-HOLSTEIN. With a Biographical Sketch of the Author, a Selection of Poetical Fragments by Madame de Staël's Contemporaries, and Notes Historical and Philological. By the same Editor. *Price* 25.
- Le Vieux Célibataire. A Comedy, by COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE. With a Biographical Memoir, and Grammatical, Literary and Historical Notes. By the same Editor. *Price 2s.*
- La Métromanie, A Comedy, by PIRON, with a Biographical Memoir, and Grammatical, Literary and Historical Notes. By the same Editor. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. Price 2s.
- Lascaris, ou Les Grecs du XV^E Siècle, Nouvelle Historique, par A. F. VILLEMAIN, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie Française, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, a Selection of Poems on Greece, and Notes Historical and Philological. By the same Editor. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. *Price* 25.

PITT PRESS SERIES (continued).

IV. GERMAN.

- A Book of German Dactylic Poetry. Arranged and Annotated by WILHELM WAGNER, Ph. D. Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. *Price* 3s.
- Der erste Arentzing (1095—1099) nach Friedrich von Raumer. The First Crusade. Arranged and Annotated by Wilhelm Wagner, Ph. D. Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. *Price* 2s.
- A Book of Ballads on German History. Arranged and Annotated by Wilhelm Wagner, Ph. D., Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. *Price 2s*.
- Der Staat Friedrichs des Grossen. By G. FREYTAG. With Notes. By WILHELM WAGNER, PH. D. Professor at the Johanneum, Hamburg. *Price* 2s.
- Goethe's Knabenjahre. (1749—1759.) Goethe's Boyhood: being the First Three Books of his Autobiography. Arranged and Annotated by the same Editor. *Price* 2s.
- Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea. With an Introduction and Notes. By the same Editor. Price 3s.
- Das Jahr 1813 (THE YEAR 1813), by F. KOHLRAUSCH. With English Notes by the same Editor. Price 2s.

V. ENGLISH.

- The Two Noble Kinsmen, edited with Introduction and Notes by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A., formerly Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. *Price* 3s. 6d.
- Bacon's History of the Reign of King Henry VII. With Notes by the Rev. J. RAWSON LUMBY, B.D., Fellow of St Catharine's College, Cambridge. Cloth, extra fcap. 8vo. Price 3s.
- Sir Thomas More's Utopia. With Notes by the Rev. J. Rawson Lumby, B.D. [Preparing.

Other Volumes are in preparation.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATION PAPERS,

for various years, with the Regulations for the Examination.

Demy Octavo. 2s. each, or by Post 2s. 2d.

(The Regulations for the Examination in 1878 are now ready.)

CLASS LISTS FOR VARIOUS YEARS.

6d. each, by Post 7d. For 1878, Boys 1s. Girls 6d.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SYNDICATE,

With Supplementary Tables showing the success and failure of the Candidates.

2s. each, by Post 2s. 2d.

HIGHER LOCAL EXAMINATIONS. EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR 1877,

to which are added the Regulations for 1878. Demy Octavo. 2s. each, by Post 2s. 2d.

REPORTS OF THE SYNDICATE.

Demy Octavo. 1s., by Post 1s. 1d.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY REPORTER.

Published by Authority.

Containing all the Official Notices of the University, Reports of Discussions in the Schools, and Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical, Antiquarian, and Philological Societies. 3d. weekly.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PAPERS.

These Papers are published in occasional numbers every Term, and in volumes for the Academical year.

Vol. V. Parts 41 to 55. PAPERS for the Year 1875—6, 12s. cloth. Vol. VI. ,, 56 to 69. PAPERS for the Year 1876—7, 12s. cloth.

Wandon:

CAMBRIDGE WAREHOUSE, 17 PATERNOSTER ROW. Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO.







